

REPORTS ON FARM TENANCY IN WHEAT BELT VARIOUS METHODS OF RENTING IN VOGUE

Six distinct systems of renting exist in typical counties of the wheat belt visited by representatives of the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, primarily to gather information which would be helpful in acquainting tenants in the principal wheat-producing States with the renting systems other than their own in vogue in the region. Under four of the six systems the landlord is given a share of the crops only, as one-third, two-fifths, one-half, or two-thirds. A fifth system gives the landlord a half share in both crops and stock, while the sixth is a cash-rent system.

More than 400 tenants were interviewed, and records obtained in the following counties: Burton, Kans., in about the center of the winter wheat growing area of the Great Plains; Spink County, S. Dak., and Barnes County, N. Dak., in the center of the principal spring-wheat region; Ren-ville County, Minn., and Clay County, Nebr., both typical of farming along the border of the corn belt. In each of these counties the organization of the farms and the practice differ more or less on account of difference in geographic location.

In only two of the localities visited, namely, Kansas and South Dakota, do a majority of the tenants think, in view of their past experience, that they can become owners in their present localities within 15 years. The owners renting additional land in all these localities, while usually admitting that a farm is not now so readily acquired by a tenant as when they bought, think that they could still become owners, were they starting to rent. From 85 to 96 per cent of the tenants expect to own farms, if not in their present locality, in some place where land costs less.

Percentages based on conditions in 1890, 1900, and 1910 show that on the whole there is a decided increase in the proportion of tenants among the farmers in the counties visited. A number of facts may be cited in partial explanation of this tendency. The average size of the farms operated by tenants varied from 202 acres in the Minnesota area to 489 acres in the North Dakota area. The income from such a farm is sufficient to maintain its owner without much personal labor on his part. He is, therefore, likely to retire and rent his land.

In each of the localities visited there were many tenants who own some land, in most cases situated where land prices are lower than where the tenant lives. Tenants who bought in their present localities completed their purchase in an average time of from 5.5 years in Minnesota to 9.9 years in Nebraska, after they started renting. More detailed information regarding renting systems in the wheat belt is contained in Department Bulletin 850, which will be sent to persons addressing a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Under the one-third share system the landlord receives one-third of the grain, usually delivered from the thrashing machine, but sometimes temporarily stored in bins on the farm. He furnishes land, dwelling, barns and usually all other farm structures, fences, material for repairs, and skilled help for making repairs, when necessary; grass seed when sown; usually he pays the real estate and road tax. The tenant furnishes the labor, work stock, machinery and tools, grain seed, and pay for twine and expenses of thrashing.

When the tenant gives half the crop as rent, the landlord in addition to what he furnishes under the one-third share system, furnishes all the grain, pays half the thrashing-machine bill and sometimes pays for half the twine and receives half the small grain delivered at the elevators. The tenant's obligations under this system differ from those under which he gives one-third only in regard to the supply of grain seed and to the thrashing and twine bills. Where land is rented for half the wheat, corn land, and sometimes land for other grain, is farmed for one-third of the crop delivered.

If the landlord receives two-fifths of the crop, both landlord and tenant contribute to expenses in the same proportions as under the system in which the farmer receives one-third, although instead of getting one-third of the crop delivered he gets two-fifths of it delivered. None of the farms in North or South Dakota are rented under this system. Only one exception was found to the custom

of delivering the landlord's grain where the landlord received two-fifths share.

When the crops and stock are divided equally between landlord and tenant the landlord, in addition to what he contributes under the system in which he receives one-third, owns half the productive stock, except poultry, and bears half the general farm expenses except those for labor and repairs to machinery. The tenant supplies all the labor, owns all the work stock, farm machinery, keep the machinery in repair, and owns half the productive stock. Under this system each of the contracting parties gets one-half of all farm sales except those from poultry or work stock, all of which go to the tenant.

When farms are rented for a share of crops and stock, the lease provides whether the tenant's work stock may or may not be fed from the grain and hay owned in common and fed to other stock. No exceptions were found to the method as outlined here.

Under the rent-in-kind system according to which the landlord received two-thirds of the crops and which was found only on a few Kansas farms, the landlord furnishes everything but the man power, that being the tenant's contribution. Under this system the tenant receives one-third of the grain only, while the landlord receives two-thirds of the proceeds from the sales of grain and of proceeds from the sale stock.

A few of the farms in each locality excepting the North Dakota area, were found to be renting for cash. On cash-rented farms with considerable alfalfa the tenants were satisfied, but on farms without this crop they intended to give up their leases.

In general under all of the six systems of renting described above, the landlord furnishes land, buildings, and grass seed, and pays the real-estate tax. He also supplies material for the repair of buildings and fences, and usually employs any skilled labor needed for making repairs. In all of these localities, however, land was frequently rented without buildings, and on some of the Nebraska farms visited the tenant owned all of the farm structures and fences except the dwelling, the barn, and the windmill. On the other renter farms visited in Nebraska the tenant sometimes paid a part or all of the real-estate tax.

Under all of these share-rent systems except the one according to which both stock and crop receipts are divided and the landlord gets two-thirds of the crop, all productive stock is owned by the tenant, who gets all the income derived therefrom. However, the amount of such stock is too frequently limited by his acreage of pasture and hay land, by the amount of corn or rough feed he is allowed to grow, and by the shelter that is provided for such stock.

On the share-rented farms the use of hay land was usually paid for in cash but was sometimes given free to the tenant. Frequently it was rented for a share of the crop, and in some cases there was no hay land on the farm. Pasture was sometimes free to the tenant, but in many cases was paid for in cash. Sometimes the farm pasture was used in common by both landlord and tenant, and in other cases there was no pasture.

Several minor factors not mentioned heretofore exert an important influence in the relation of landlord and tenant. Among these are the distance from the farm to market, the value of the land, and the value of the farm buildings.

In the Kansas area the average distance from the market to the farms visited was 4.5 miles; in Nebraska area 3.6 miles; in the South Dakota area 4.4 miles; in the North Dakota area 5 miles; and in the Minnesota area 5.6 miles. Very few farms were more than 9 miles from the market. The share of the crop given in no case appears to differ on account of the distance to market, except that the average distance to market of the farms renting for two-fifths share is less than the average distance of those renting for one-third share.

In both the Kansas and Nebraska areas there were more verbal than written leases. In South Dakota written and verbal leases were about equal in number, and in North Dakota and Minnesota most leases were written. There was a greater percentage of parent landlords in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota than in the other States, and the fact that their leases were nearly always verbal

Dear Friends:

It has been a long time since I have made a change, but I have made a real one now and want to tell you that I am with the fastest growing store in the Sikeston District. In my position with the Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co., I feel that I have greater possibilities for my own future, and that I will be in better position to serve my friends, in this connection I ask you to give me a chance.

Many have congratulated me since I have made this change, and I want to say right here that I appreciate this friendly interest, it makes me feel that the friendships that have grown up around me are worth more than money—they are priceless.

For the Buckner-Ragsdale Store: I want to say that they are making the strongest bid for business of any store in Sikeston, and from the assortment of good clothes, furnishings and shoes that is piling in daily we will have a great stock of merchandise that will interest you. We ask you to come to see us.

Yours,

Herman Henry

With Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

accounts in part for the preponderance of this type of agreement in these States.

SUNFLOWER GROWERS TO MEET IN SCHOOLHOUSE

The crop contract of the sunflower Association will be explained at a series of schoolhouse meetings held through New Madrid County next week. The County Agent has secured assistance from the College of Agriculture and after Monday two meetings a night will be held. The meetings will begin at 8 o'clock each night and the schedule is as follows:

St. Mary, Monday, August 23.
Crow, Tuesday, August 24.
Boeckert, Tuesday, August 24.
Canoy, Wednesday, August 25.
O'Bannon, Wednesday, August 25.
Wilburn, Thursday, August 26.
Conran, Thursday, August 26.
Dawson, Friday, August 27.
Mound, Friday, August 27.

The Association has worked out a plan which promises to secure a better price for the crop than is now being offered.

GERMANY IS TO INVADE OIL FIELDS OF MEXICO

Mexico City, August 16.—Quoting the Berlin Petroleum Zeitschrift, Excelsior says today that Germany's engineers are already planning to ship machinery to Mexico for drilling and to send experts here to investigate the oil fields. The newspaper points out that Germany is looking to Mexico and other Latin-American countries for these fields since her supply in Russia and Rumania has been cut off.

EUROPE IS LEFT WITH 12,000,000 WAR ORPHANS

Paris, August 17.—Twelve million children in Europe lost one or both parents during the war, it is shown by compilations gathered by representatives of the American Red Cross in eighteen countries. Russia leads with 4,000,000 such children. Germany follows with 3,000,000 and France has 1,000,000. Albania is last on the list with 17,000.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex B. Thompson of 117 North West street, August 18, an 8 pound girl.

A LAND OF PLENTY WELL, THIS IS IT

"Talk about a land of plenty and a land of variety, but Southeast Missouri has them all backed off the geography," said J. M. Ligon, Southeast Missouri insurance man with headquarters in Cape Girardeau, talking to a reporter for The Missourian.

"I went down to Sikeston Saturday and between this city and that place, I saw, either growing or in shocks, the following crops: wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, tobacco, sunflowers, pumpkins, watermelons, cantaloupes, cotton, cowpeas, clover, alfalfa, soybeans, navy beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, broomcorn and in gardens every sort of vegetable grown in the temperate zone.

"And the crops were bumper ones, too, showing that products grown in the south and in the north will grow just as abundantly here," he stated.—Cape Missourian.

Frank Staab Returns.

Frank Staab, who was arrested here several months ago on a charge of stealing wheat from the Scott County Milling Company, of this city, returned to this city the first of the week and surrendered to the officials.

At the time of his arrest, Staab was released on bond and fled from the county and succeeded in eluding the officers until this week when he returned and voluntarily surrendered. We are informed that he made a sworn confession of his guilt and implicated a number of other parties. It is expected that he will receive a penitentiary sentence. He was permitted to return to Illinois, where he was employed as a switchman, to await his trial in circuit court.—Dexter Messenger.

Twenty farmers in Madison County organized a warehouse association with a capital stock of \$5000. One-half of the stock was taken at the meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The object of this Association will be to handle feed, fertilizers, and general farm supplies. Another meeting will be called to make final arrangement for incorporation.

MOB RIOTS TO PREVENT LOADING GERMAN VESSELS

Ramsgate, England, August 17.—A serious clash occurred early today between the police and a mob bent on preventing the loading of two German ships. The steamers arrived several days ago for cargoes of coke, but owing to the hostility of ex-soldiers and others because of the nationality of the vessels no attempt was made to load the craft until this morning, and the docks were placed under guard of the police and barred off with barbed wire.

Shortly after midnight a crowd of men and women, learning that the vessels were about to be loaded attacked the police with bottles and stones. The police eventually charged and dispersed the mob, but several policemen were slightly injured in the process.

BRITISH LABOR CHIEFS ASKED TO QUIT FRANCE

Paris, August 17.—William Adamson, Labor member of the British Parliament, and Harry Gosling, leader of the English transport workers, representing the British council of action of the triple alliance of labor, have been requested to leave France, failing which they will be expelled. Adamson and Gosling arrived here this morning and conferred with French Socialists.

HARDING'S PAPER WRITES ABOUT HIRAM JOHNSON

An editorial on Hiram Johnson, Governor of California and Progressive party Vice-Presidential candidate, appearing in the Marion Star, of September 25, 1912, said: "The black-guard in politics does not last long, especially when he is only a black-guard, and this one will not last long when he leaves his present office."

The word Boche as a term of contempt earned by the Germans in the war is to go in the new French dictionary, says the Baltimore American. The Germans will, doubtless, protest with feeling against this evidence of hate being passed on to rising generations.

Get our prices on men's hats and caps.—Pinnell Store Co.

MISSOURI INSPECTION BUREAU REPORTS ON SIKESTON PUBLIC FIRE PROTECTION

St. Louis, Mo.,
August 14, 1920.
Mr. J. B. Randol, Supt. Waterworks,
Sikeston, Mo.

Dear Sir:
RE: Sikeston Public Fire Protection
Please find enclosed our report on the public fire protection of your town as found by our engineer on July 29 last.

We direct your particular attention to the "Conclusion" at the end of this report, wherein certain items of the "General Recommendations" are submitted to improve the protection to fourth class.

We will be pleased to help improve the protection in anyway we can. We thank you for the courtesy shown our engineer in making the inspection for this report.

Waterworth & Terry,
Managers,
MISSOURI INSPECTION BUREAU,
St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph
James A. Waterworth,
Pul W. Terry.

Second Complete Public Fire Protection and Town Report No. 36
Inspected—July 28, 29, 1920.
Sikeston, Scott County, Mo.
F. L. Bock, Engineer,
Class 4½

City in General

Government—The mayor is elected for two years; eight aldermen. Population—3,575 (1920); 3,327 (1910). Area—About two square miles, about one-fourth built upon. Principal Industries—A large flour mill and grain elevator, and a small heading mill are isolated. Topography—Flat; not over 10' variation in elevation. Streets—Total about 20 miles of which 3½ are paved with brick and concrete. Widths in business district 60 to 66' and elsewhere generally 50'. Lighting is by electric incandescent lamps overhead at street intersections. Practically no grades. The business district and the north and south residential sections are separated by railroad grade crossings. Climatic Conditions—Normally not severe, but long dry hot periods occur occasionally. The prevailing winds are from the south and southwest.

Congested Value District—It covers parts of four blocks fronting New Madrid, Front, and Malone streets. The average height of buildings is 2-story, highest 3-story; mostly joisted brick construction; several frames on border. Heating generally by stoves; a few steam systems; flues generally brick in walls. Electric light wiring generally poor or fair. The hazardous occupancies are several public garages. Private protection is generally lacking. The district is accessible from all sides. The two blocks on Front street have a high potential hazard and unfavorable wind conditions, the probability of a sweeping fire involving these two blocks which comprise the bulk of the values in district, is very great. South of the railroad tracks, the buildings are fairly well detached. There are no fire-resistant nor sprinklered buildings in district to serve as fire stops. Fire Records—None available on losses.

General Summary

Water Supply—Municipal works with electric power from privately owned public utility. The system is by direct pumping with equalizing gravity tank, but for serious fires by direct pumping at increased pressure with gravity tank cut off. The average daily consumption is approximately 150,000 gals., and maximum daily 250,000 gals. The source is from two bored wells; no shortage reported. Pump and power stations are frame iron-clad; moderate hazards; moderate exposure; public protection with private in power house; constant attendance. One pump of 650,000 gals. per day at domestic pressure and one of 1,000,000 gals. per day at domestic or fire pressure. Electric power from 3 generators, total capacity 390 K. V. A. and 3 steam boilers, total 475 H. P. One steel gravity tank of 60,000 gals. is inadequately elevated for fire pressure. An 8" main extends from pumps into business district where 6" mains are well cross-connected; mostly 4" mains in residential sections fairly well supported with 6" mains; few dead-ends. The gate valve spacing is fair only. Hydrants are spaced fairly wide in business district and wide elsewhere; condition good. The fire flow available at direct hydrant pressure is restricted in all districts to about two standard fire streams by the capacity of fire pump; capacity of mains ample

except in outlying sections of business and residential districts.

Fire Department—One volunteer chief and nine volunteer men comprise force; at present one man on duty day and night; no drills. Apparatus destroyed when the public garage burnt where it was located. Temporarily a 1-ton automobile truck loaded with 1,200 feet of 2½ inch hose, short ladders and small nozzles is stationed outdoors on city hall site, 1,000 feet more 2½ inch hose ordered. Chemical and adequate ladder and minor equipment are lacking. Outside aid is remote. Alarms transmitted by telephones; telephone exchange non-fireproof; special switchboard arrangement for simultaneously notifying all firemen. A general alarm is sounded by whistle at power plant.

Laws—Extensive fire limits established but inadequate on the east, prohibit frame construction; inadequate regulations on flue construction. Regulations on the storage of dynamite. Laws fairly effective but inadequate.

Water Supply

Ownership—Built in 1909-10 the waterworks is municipally owned and operated, except that electric power for pumps is supplied by the Missouri Public Utilities Co., a privately owned corporation.

Organization—The works is operated under the direction of the Committee on Waterworks composed of three members of the Board of Aldermen. The Superintendent appointed for two years, maintains the system and the present incumbent Mr. J. B. Randol, has been in charge for several terms. Mr. M. M. Beck, manager, is in charge of the Missouri Public Utilities Co., which supplies the power and operates pumps.

System—The supply is pumped from two board wells direct into system with an equalizing gravity tank. The average daily domestic consumption is approximated at 150,000 gals., and maximum daily at 250,000 gals. The standard of fire flow required is 1,800 gals. per min., or 2,600,000 gals. per day. The nominal and estimated capacities of the various parts of the system are listed as follows:

Source—(2 wells) probably equal to or in excess of the combined capacity of both
pumps.....1,650,000 gals. per day.
Pumps—one unit at domestic pressure 650,000 gals. per day.
One unit at domestic or fire pressure 1,000,000 gals. per day.
Elevated Storage—one gravity tank 60,000 gals.
K. V. A.

Electric Power—3 generators...390

Builders—3 units.....475 H. P.

There are about 350 consumers domestic service connections, all of which are metered.

Source of Supply—Two 8" wells about 200' deep are located in pit with pumps about one-third mile east of business center. Both are joined at top with an 8" cross-connection in which is a check valve next to each well. The pumps take suction direct from wells thru a short 10" pipe from the cross-connection between wells. No shortage is reported for domestic consumption. The 8" life with smaller pump operating indicates adequacy of supply for both pumps operating at the same time.

Power and Pump Stations—The electric power and ice plant located adjacent to site of pump station, is a moderate-sized high 1-story frame iron-clad building with composition roof on wood sheathing joists, and roof trusses; wood ceiling in ice room, open finish elsewhere; floors; wood in engine and ice rooms, cement in boiler room; hazards not well guarded. The exposure is moderate and protection, inside from chemical extinguishers, and outside from public hydrant and department. Operating force is four men at day and three at night. Fire alarms received by telephone. No danger of inundation.

The pump house over wells, about 80' west of power house, is a small 1-story frame iron-clad building with metal roof and wood ceiling; wooden floor; concrete pump pit 20' deep; no heat, hazards light but electric wiring defective. Exposure is light with public protection only. Pumps are operated by force from power plant adjacent.

Pumps—One 650,000 gal. per day "Alberger" 4", 2-stage centrifugal pump at 75 lbs. pressure and 1,700 R. P. M., direct connected to a 30 H. P. 220-volt 2-phase induction motor with compensating starter, was installed in 1910. The 4" suction off

(Continued on second page)

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper in
Scott County that is published
twice-a-week; for newspaper read-
ers wanting the news while it is
news, and for advertisers desiring
quick results, it is the best medium.The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for advertising effective
August 1, 1920:Display advertising, per single column
inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line 10c
Financial statements for banks \$6.00
Private notices, minimum \$5.00The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for subscription effective
September 1, 1920:Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties \$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in
United States \$2.50No renewal allowed at present rate
for longer than one year.Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATIONThe Standard family returns thanks
to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Roth for a
50-pound watermelon presented to
them last Friday. It was fine and
dandy and thoroughly enjoyed.Remember, the subscription price to
The Standard goes to \$2.00 in Scott
and adjoining counties on the first
of September, and \$2.50 to other sec-
tions. If you wish to take advantage
of the lower rates, you'll have to
hurry.Two weeks from Monday and school
begins. Have you talked to the boy
and girl about the necessity of obey-
ing the rules and co-operating with
the teachers to get the most out of
the school? If not, take the matter
up for discussion at once.Ordinarily The Standard doesn't
care to carry more than one long
article an issue, but this issue carries
three. These articles are directly
bearing on the fire protection of Ske-
ston, on tenant conditions of the
country, and what the renter can do.
These articles should be read by ev-
eryone in town and county.The question is often asked: "Will
this become a nation of tenant farm-
ers?" The percentage of tenant
farms is rapidly increasing and this,
of course, means decreasing fertility,
decaying farm buildings and discon-
tented rural citizens. The Federal
Farm Loan Board has until recently
helped to solve the problem in many
thousands of cases. Hon. A. F. Lever,
a member of the Board recently said:
"It is more important to the safety
of the country to convert a landless
man into a landowner than to build a
battleship or to add a regiment of
soldiers to our standing army." Let
us stand by the Federal farm land
banks.—The Progressive Farmer.

Report On Fire Protection

(Continued from first page)

10" is gated and 4" discharge into
8" is gated and checked.One 1,000,000-gal. per day "Deane"
triplex (9"x10") double-acting pump
geared to a 60 H. P. 2,200-volt, 2-
phase wound rotor induction motor
with hand operated resistance in
rotor for starting, was installed in
1910. The 10" suction is gated and
the 8" discharge is equipped with
check valve.Normally the centrifugal pump
supplies the domestic consumption
operating with a suction-lift of about
8' and against a pressure of about
60 lbs. in pump pit. The triplex
pump is usually used for fires with-
out or with standpipe cut off. Both
pumps are apparently in good con-
dition. A relief valve set at 110 lbs.
for direct fire pressure is located
outside on 8" discharge from both
pumps.Boilers—One 225 H. P. "Eric City"
cross-drum vertical water tube boiler
in brick setting steel encased was in-
stalled in 1912; pressure allowed 140
pounds. A battery of two 125 H. P.
"O'Brien" return tubular boilers (66"
x18"x54-4" tubes) in brick setting
were installed in 1908; pressure al-
lowed 105 lbs. Unprotected breech-
ing has 2' clearance to woodwork;
metal stacks thru wood in roof have
about 1' clearance with metal tim-
ber; 100' and 60' stacks apparently
of adequate capacity. Gated leads
from each boiler extend into a single
8" header into engine room with
separate gated branches to each en-
gine. Boilers inspected by the Hart-
ford Co.; the return tubular units
appear to be in poor condition. Stok-
ing is by hand. Alternately the
single or battery unit are fired under
full steam, the idle unit being cold.
Coal is delivered direct into station
off railroad siding; 11 tons used
daily; several carloads normally on
hand except recently.Power—Three electric alternators
of 2,300-volt 2-phase 60-cycle type,
two self-excited and one with sepa-
rate direct connected excitor, of the
following sizes are direct driven by
steam engines; one 250 K. V. A. with
condensing cross-compound non-re-
lease Corliss valve engine at 200 R.
P. M., one 90 K. V. A. and one 50 K.
V. A. with simple high-speed engines.
Switchboard wiring in power house
and pump station is sub-standard. A
single line overhead and exposed con-
nects adjacent pump station to
switchboard thru fuses off a long dis-
tance line. Normal station load is
about 140 K. V. A. and maximum
about 230 K. V. A.Elevate Storage—A 60,000-gal.
steel hopper bottom tank (19"x22")
supported on a 100' structural steel
tower and installed in 1910, is locat-
ed on site of source. The 8" cast
iron riser to tank is protected with a
frost-proof casing defective in
places and controlled by a manually
operated gate valve. The tank is con-
nected to an 8" metered by-pass
(equipped with one gate and two
check valves) around an 8" valved
connection (with relief valve set at
110 lbs.) direct into system. On first
alarm the direct connection is open-
ed and on call from chief the by-pass
with tank is closed, thus applying di-rect pressure from pumps. This op-
eration is by two valves properly
marked with instructions and located
in pump house.Consumption—The average daily
of 150,000 gals. and maximum daily
of 250,000 are just approximations.
The master meter installed for meas-
uring the supply pumped into sys-
tem is not read and reported out of
order.System of Distribution—A single
8" artery extends over one-third mile
direct from pump station into and
thru the principal part of the busi-
ness district, with valves spaced
about 900' apart and all branches
valved. A break in the first 250'
from pump station would interrupt
the entire supply to system and in
the first 1,700' most of the existing
capacity to business district and
south residential section. The minor
distributors are mostly 6" mains in
the business district and mostly 4"
with considerable 6" mains else-
where. In the business district the
mains are cross-connected at about
450' intervals and elsewhere on an
average of about 1,000'. Mains are
laid in all paved streets and most of
the principal ones. All mains are
cast iron with 2½ to 3' of cover and
total over nine miles divided in the
following sizes: 8"-2,600', 6"-17,050',
4"-28,400' or 59 per cent of total. Of
the total 12½ per cent are dead-end
4" and 6" mains and are located in
the outlying residential sections. No
trouble reported from breaks, leaks
or freezing of mains.Gate Valves—The total is 69 in
the following sizes: 8"-4, 6"-23, and
4"-42. Records of exact locations
are kept in files of the City Engi-
neer. These show that the average
length of shut-offs in the business
district is about 1,000' and elsewhere
about 1,300'. Valves are not regular-
ly inspected. They are protected
with iron boxes.Hydrants—Total of 68 are "Corey"
type with double 2½" outlets, 6"
barrels, 4" foot valves and 4" ungat-
ed connections to mains. The direc-
tion of opening is uniform. Hydrants
are tested several times annually and
those used in making the fire flow
tests were found in good operating
condition. In places hydrants were
hidden by weeds. No trouble re-
ported from freezing. The spacing
of hydrants is fair only in business
district being about one per 100,000
sq. ft., and poor in residential sec-
tion with only about one per 200,000
sq. ft.Pressures and Tests—The normal
pressure in all sections is about 50
lbs. This pressure is maintained up-
on alarm of fire but on special call is
increased over 100 lbs. for serious
fires. Tests with the gravity tank
and smaller pump in service, were
made to determine the fire flow avail-
able in different localities. The pres-
sure in the mains were observed at
the hydrant located as listed in the
table both before and while the flow
from an adjacent hydrant was meas-
ured with a pitat tube:Test No. 1, district Mer'ctle., Center
and New Madrid streets, pressure
per sq. in. with adjacent hydrant, 52
lbs. closed; open, 40; actual flow,
gal. per minute, from adjacent hy-
drant, 700, (at 60 lbs.), 2,100.

Test No. 2, district Mer'ctle., Ma-

lone and New Madrid streets, pres-
sure per sq. in. with adjacent hy-
drant closed, 50; open 40; actual flow
gals. per minute from adjacent hy-
drant, 470; (at 60 lbs.), 950.Test No. 3, district Res'dtl., Gladys
and Kingshighway streets, pressure
per sq. in. with adjacent hydrant
closed, 50 lbs.; open, 39 lbs.; actual
flow gals. per minute from adjacent
hydrant, 410, (at 60 lbs.), 800.Test No. 4, district Res'dtl., Doro-
thy and School streets, pressure per
sq. in. with adjacent hydrant closed,
31 lbs.; open, 31; actual flow gals.
per minute from adjacent hydrant,
600, (at 60 lbs.), 800.Test No. 5, district North and Mill-
row streets, pressure per sq. in. with
adjacent hydrant open, 49 lbs.; open,
22; actual flow gals. per minute from
adjacent hydrant, 530; (at 60 lbs.),
550.Test No. 6, district Res'dtl., Wood-
lawn and Kingshighway, pressure
per sq. in. with adjacent hydrant closed,
49 lbs.; open, 39 lbs.; actual flow
gals. per minute from adjacent hy-
drant, 500 (at 60 lbs.), 950.Test No. 7, district Res'dtl., Wal-
lace and Kingshighway, pressure per
sq. in. with adjacent hydrant closed,
50 lbs.; open, 30; actual flow gals.
per minute from adjacent hydrant,
430 (at 60 lbs.), 550.(Note)—In the last are estimated
the fire flows that would be available
at direct hydrant pressure of 60 lbs.,
with pump pressure of 100 lbs., if
the pumping capacity were adequate.These tests show that with ample
pumping capacity at 100 lbs. pres-
sure there could be available at di-
rect hydrant stream pressure, about
four to over eight standard fire
streams in the business district and
two to four elsewhere. The fire flows
in all localities are now limited to
about two standard fire streams at
direct hydrant pressure due to the
restricted pumping capacity at fire
pressure.Record and Maps—A blue-print
and tracing of mains, hydrants and
valves is kept in a fireproof vault. In
the files (non-fireproof) of the city
engineer is a book record of all valve
locations. Records of plant equip-
ment, water pumped, and recording
pressure gage are lacking.Elevations—There is less than 10'
variation in all ground elevations
within the corporate limits. The
gravity tank is about 100' above and
pumps in pit about 20' below the busi-
ness district.

Fire Department

Personnel—One volunteer chief
and nine volunteer men comprise the
department force. The present chief,
Mrs. C. E. Felker, was recently ap-
pointed chief. Since the apparatus
was destroyed in a garage fire on
July 23rd, a man is detailed on duty
day and night.Expenses—The chief and volunteer
men receive no pay, but are covered
by accident insurance at the City's
expense.

Drills—None.

Stations—A "Reo" truck loaned to
replace the apparatus burnt, till per-
manent apparatus and quarters are
secured, is located outdoors on the
City Hall site in business district.Companies—The one hose com-
pany is equipped with a temporary
piece of apparatus composed of one
"Reo" truck loaded with 1,200' of
2½" hose, three 16' and one 12' roof
ladders, and two small nozzles. The
man temporarily detailed to truck
sleeps in the City Hall with tele-
phone service.Hose—Total on hand is 1,200' of
2½" canvas jacketed rubber lined
of which 500' is new; remainder not
tested to excess pressure; 1,000' of
new hose has been ordered to re-
place that burnt. The screw cou-
plings are threaded 7½ per inch with
outside diameter 3 1-16" and inside
2 29-32". The hose is dried on an
open hoist on rear of City Hall.Fire Methods—The "Buick" truck
recently burnt carried a large chemi-
cal tank with hose, chemical equip-
ment, shut-off nozzles, long ladders,
and large stream appliances are
now lacking.

Records—None reported available.

Outside Aid—Remote.

Recent and Contemplated Improve-
ments—The city administration in-
tends to secure a substantial piece of
apparatus to replace the temporary
one now in use and the one recently
burnt by being stationed in a public
garage.

Fire Alarm System

Telephone Exchange—It is located
in a 2-story non-fireproof building
with dry-goods and clothing occu-
pancy on first; light habards; mod-
erate exposure protected with wire
glass in metal frames; private pro-
tection from chemical extinguishers;
day and night service. The phone
lines of department members are
arranged with keys in one switch-
board location for connecting them
to one switchboard jack conspicu-
ously marked. This arrangement pro-
vides for ringing and giving alarm
to all members simultaneously.
Source of alarms are not necessarily
traced. The power plant and fire
station are included in this service.
Alarms are apparently well handledin the absence of an automatic tele-
graph fire alarm system. General
Alarm is sounded by whistle blasts at
power plant.

Police

There is one city marshal on duty
at day and another at night.

Laws

Fire Limits—Established by ordi-
nance they comprise blocks 5, 6, 7,
8, north half of blocks 10 and 11, all
railroad and other property between,
and north half of the two blocks west
of Frisco Station detached from the
principal mercantile district. Frame
construction is prohibited in these
limits; fairly effective in the principal
part of district only. Inadequate
regulations on the construction of
flues.Electrical Laws—None. The elec-
tric power company makes inspec-
tions to have hazardous wiring cor-
rected in new installations before
service is established. Refusal to
supply service is the only means of
enforcement.Explosives and Inflammables—
Dynamite is permitted in magazines
300' from railroad, constructed as
approved by the Dupont Powder Co.

General Recommendations

Water Supply

(1) Provide for fires an additional
pump of 500 gals. per minute capac-
ity at 100 lbs. pressure direct con-
nected thru a clutch to a 75 H. P.
internal combustion engine. If elec-
tric power is normally used for op-
erating this pump, the internal com-
bustion engine should be used at fre-
quent intervals to insure its operat-
ing condition in the event of failure
of electric power for any cause (par-
ticularly on account of the fire haz-
ard in the frame iron-clad power
house). Extra ignition parts for
engine should be kept on hand. This
fire pump is to be arranged to op-
erate in multiple at 100 lbs. pressure
with the present 700 gal. per min.
triplex pump and with standpipe cut
off for fires. If the well supply is
inadequate for both fire pressure
pumps operating to full capacity at
the same time, then provide adequate
storage for augmenting supply to
last ten hours.(2) Install all electric light and
power wiring to conform to the Na-
tional Electrical Code and use circuit
breaker protection on motors, omit-
ting fuses. Provide inside fire pro-
tection at pump house from approved
chemical extinguishers including one
of type suitable for electrical fires.
(3) Construct a substantial brick
pump house in place of the present
frame iron-clad station.
(4) The following mains are sug-
gested to reinforce the weakest parts
of the distribution system and it is
recommended that dead-end lines be
eliminated where practical and future
extensions to system supplying
hydrants be not smaller than 6" mains.Size 6 inch along Malone street
from School street to Delmar street.
Size 6 inch along Scott street from
Malone street to Gladys street.Size 6 inch along Park street from
Tanner street to Wakefield street.
(5) Gradually install valves in
system so that in event of a break
or repairs to mains not more than
1,000' in the business district nor
more than 1,600' in the residential
sections would be closed from ser-
vice at one time. Inspect all gate
valves at least once annually.(6) Install enough double hy-
drants to effect a spacing of 150 to
300' apart in the business district
and 300 to 600' apart in the residen-
tial sections.(7) Install a recording pressure
gage at the fire station. Keep a
daily record by meter measurement
of the water pumped into system.

Fire Department

(8) Provide a force comprised of
one part paid chief, a full paid man
on duty day and night, an extra man
regularly sleeping at fire station at
night, and 12 call men paid for ser-
vices. This force is to be well or-
ganized with suitable rules, and
regular drills in the use of all ap-
paratus and proper fire methods.(9) Provide a substantial heavy
duty automobile combination chemi-
cal and hose truck equipped with a
35-gal. chemical tank and 150' of
chemical hose, a turret pipe with set
of tips, and carrying 1,000' of 2½"
hose, 12' roof and 28' extension lad-
ders, and complete minor equipment.(10) Provide in reserve a light
ladder truck arranged for horses or
towing and suitably equipped with
wall and extension ladders to reach
roofs of highest buildings.(11) House all apparatus with
quarters for men on duty, in a sub-
stantial building free of serious ex-
posure or habardous occupancy with
hazards well guarded and located
near the business center.(12) Maintain at least 2,000' of
good 2½" fire hose, wetted inside oc-
casionaly, always dried in a tower
or rack, and tested annually to 150
lbs. pressure, replacing with new
preferably "labeled" hose that which
proves defective.(13) The minor equipment should
include two 1¼" shut-off nozzles
with extra tips smaller, ladder pipe,siamese coupling, distributing cellar
nozzle, play pipes, nozzle holders,
crow-bars, door opener hand chemi-
cal extinguishers, lanterns, rope,
burst hose jacket, bale hooks, axes,
plaster hook, hydrant relief valves
for use with shut-off nozzles, and
gas mask.

Ordinances

(14) With extensive fire limits
adequate to protect business district,
suitable building laws including the
proper construction of flues and
guarding of heating apparatus; the
adoption of the National Electrical
Code as standard for all electrical
wiring with adequate inspection and
approval; approved regulations on
the storage of explosives, oils, vol-
atile liquids, flammables, and dispos-
al of rubbish; all with fire depart-
ment inspection and supervision, are
advised. Approved ordinances suit-
able for small towns will be furnis-
hed on application.

Conclusion.

The items Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13 and 14 of the General Re-
commendations" are suggested to im-
prove the grade of public fire pro-
tection to Fourth Class.Farmers Invited to Kennett Tuesday,
August 24.Southeast Missouri farmers are in-
vited by the Missouri College of Agri-
culture and the Farm Bureau to visit
the Experiment Field at King Brothers'
Farm, one mile east of Kennett
at 1:00 p. m., Tuesday, August 24 to
observe the results obtained with
tests of corn, cotton and soybeans
varieties, and the effects of rotation
and fertilizer on crop yield.C. A. Helm of the Farm Crops De-
partment of the College of Agricul-
ture will have charge of the tour of
inspection and will be assisted by
the County Agents of this district. It
is hoped that a large number of New
Madrid County farmers will visit this
Experiment Field on that day since
"seeing is believing," and the field
is full of object lessons.

Muleological

On mules we find two legs behind
And two we find before;
We stand behind before we find
What the two behind be for!—La-
fayette Lyre.

SEED WHEAT

I HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED BUSHELS

FULTZ VARIETY

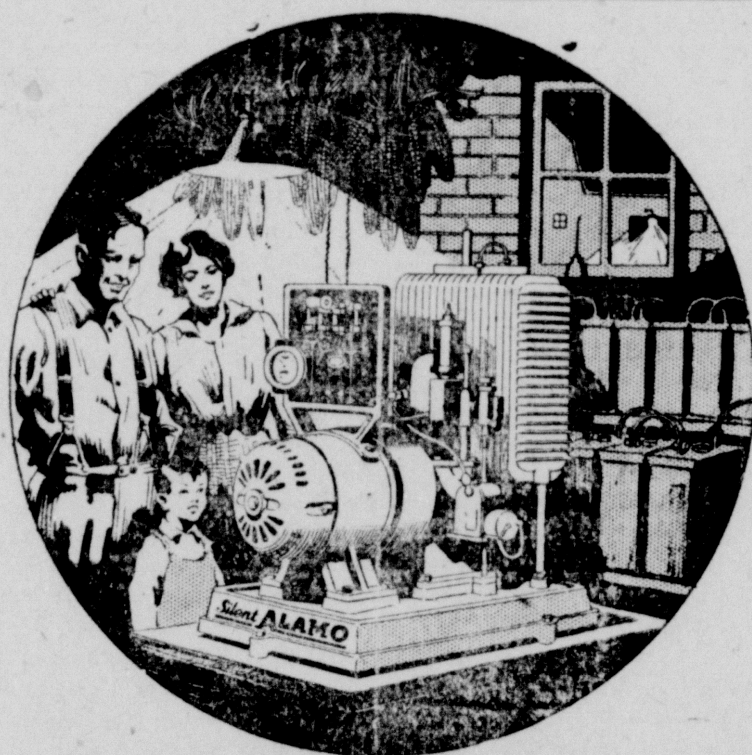
Free of rust or smut—machine clean-
ed and ready for the drill.Put up in good strong bags and shipped
from Vanduser f. o. b. at

\$4.00 PER BUSHEL

for immediate acceptance only.

W. WADE NORRIS

Sikeston, Missouri

Electrify Your Farm Now!
• Install the Silent AlamoTHINK of the advantages of electric light and power.
Why wait? Why measure the small cost with the
tremendous advantages of electricity produced by
the Silent Alamo Farm Lighting Plant.Picture your home brilliantly lighted in every room
and what comfort to read or work by such light. How
easy to keep the boys at home. How much more sociable
the gatherings. To say nothing of the labor and muss
that is saved when you discard the old and always dan-
gerous coal-oil lamps.Then picture the advantages of electric power—the
labor saving in your home. See the running water in the
kitchen. See the churn—the separator—the sewing
machine—the washing machine—the iron—the vacuum
cleaner—operated by electricity—produced by the ever
ready and never failingSilent ALAMO
FARM ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT PLANTAre these things worth while? Is it worth while to
have running water for your stock?—brilliant, safe light
in the barns—power to operate your small machinery?

See a Demonstration Today

See the Silent Alamo—the plant that is free from ruinous vibration.
The plant from which the awful jarring and jolting which ruins
machinery, has been eliminated.Not only laymen but engineers have declared this little machine to
be a marvel of engineering. It marks the absolute pinnacle in heating
plant efficiency and durability. Come in today. See a demonstration.Hollingsworth & Engram
SKESTON, MO.

The Pick of August Offerings

Heifetz, Jascha, 74626 Introduction and Tarantelle. 12-in. price \$1.75

A new Heifetz record is always an
event. Coming just now, when he
is repeating his New York triumph
in London, however, it is more than
that. The London Daily Telegraph
said, "Heifetz has arrived, following
his records, and be it said, 'he plays
exactly like them,' and in the para-
graphs that followed appeared the
statement, "after hearing Heifetz we
have a clearer understanding of the
term 'singing tone.' " London has a
way of making its own conservative
estimates of artists, and for the Lon-
don press to use headlines such as
those which greeted Heifetz is a most
unusual occurrence. His newest con-
tribution to the Victor catalogue
shows many new and wondrous phases
of Heifetz technique, and it will
serve to hand down to posterity yet
one more proof of his genius. Itseems almost incredible that only
four strings of the violin and only
five fingers of the left hand form the
notes that tumble out of the mouth
of the Victrola with such unflinching
impetuosity. The introduction is
slow, somewhat sustained, but the
Tarantella itself is a dizzy and in-
toxicating whirl of notes that gathers
momentum as it proceeds and races
to the end with a terrific speed. A
wonderful double pizzicato passage oc-
curs about half-way through the
record in which the strings are pluck-
ed by two alternating fingers of the
right hand, a very difficult and un-
usual device. This is not only a
spectacular, it is a manly, virile, and
altogether fascinating record that
must be heard to be taken at its full
artistic value.THE VICTOR SHOP
DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST
SKESTON, MO.

OFFICIAL COUNT PUTS HAY SECOND IN RACE

The official count on the vote for State offices and the United States senatorship, in the primary of August 3, completed Tuesday in Jefferson City, shows that Charles M. Hay ran second and Henry S. Priest third in the contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination, which was won by Breckinridge Long. The unofficial returns had appeared to place Priest second. The official vote was: Long, 65,825; Hay, 44,444; Priest, 40,637; A. N. Lindsay, 15,631; John C. Higdon, 5998; George H. Scruton, 3407. Long's plurality over Hay is 21,381.

In the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the official returns show Frank H. Farris second, and Charles H. Mayer third, the winner being John M. Atkinson. It had been believed that Mayer was second. The official vote is: Atkinson, 79,183; Farris, 48,423; Mayer, 45,116; Frank H. Merryman, 5609; Atkinson's plurality over Farris is 30,760.

The vote for Judge Fred L. Williams, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the full term in the Supreme Court, Division 2, was 186,545. The vote for Judge John I. Williamson, who was unopposed for the unexpired term in the same division of the court, was 185,264, and that for John L. Sullivan, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, was 184,590. The total vote cast for Democratic candidates for Governor, including 388 for Ruby D. Garrett, who had formally withdrawn before the primary, was 178,719.

There was no contested nomination on the Republican ticket. The combined vote of the two Republican candidates for Governor was 197,719, or 19,000 more than the total Democratic vote for Governor, and 11,174 more than Judge Williams' vote.

The official plurality of Senator Spencer, Republican, for renomination over Dwight F. Davis, his nearest competitor, is 22,326. Spencer received 95,867 votes, Davis 73,541 and James L. Minnis 23,341. Arthur M. Hyde's official plurality over E. E. E. McJinsey for the Republican nomination for Governor is 39,111, the vote having been: Hyde, 118,415; McJinsey, 79,304.

The Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, which was in doubt for a few days, is shown to have been won by John H. Stone of Butler, with a plurality of 39,545 over Vincent Heisserer.

Conway Elder's majority for the Republican nomination for the unexpired term in the Supreme Court, over N. T. Gentry, was 51,679.

More than 100 women are members of town councils in Sweden.

THE STATE TICKETS, WITH PLURALITIES

DEMOCRATIC	
For U. S. Senator	Breckinridge Long21,381
For Governor	John M. Atkinson30,760
For Lieutenant Governor	Carter M. Buford11,829
For Sec. of State	John L. Sullivan *
For State Auditor	Geo. H. Middlekamp45,257
For State Treasurer	John H. Stone39,545
For Attorney-General	Wm. H. Meredith10,445
Division 1.	
Unexp. term	Wm. T. Ragland7,135
Division 2.	
full term	Fred L. Williams *
Division 2.	
Unexp. term	John I. Williamson *
Judge St. L. Ct. of Appeals	Hickman P. Rodgers13,600
REPUBLICAN	
For U. S. Senator	Selden P. Spencer22,326
For Governor	Arthur M. Hyde39,111
For Lieutenant Governor	Hiram Lloyd9,986
For Sec. of State	Chas. U. Becker24,560
For State Auditor	Geo. E. Hackmann72,561
For State Treasurer	L. D. Thompson70,445
For Attorney-General	Jesse W. Barrett42,189
JUDGE SUPREME COURT	
Division 1.	
Unexp. term	Conway Elder51,679
Division 2.	
full term	David E. Blair7,469
Division 2.	
Unexp. term	Edward Higbee14,365
Judge St. L. Ct. of Appeals	Geo. D. Reynolds155
*No opposition.	

Nice silk hose for ladies and men at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Ables returned Wednesday morning from a trip to Kentucky.

Dr. and Mrs. V. D. Hunter and children left Thursday morning, by auto, for a visit with relatives in Litchfield and Hardensburg, Ky.

Miss Floy Wolfenbarger, who was formerly a teacher in the Sikeston schools, but who has been in Government service in Washington, D. C., for the past two years, has severed her connection with Uncle Sam and is now at home in Perry, Mo. She will teach in Cuba the coming school term.

Announcement

I have purchased the SCOTT COUNTY BOTTLING WORKS, located in Sikeston, Mo., opposite the Frisco Depot, and will continue the making of Soda Water of all kinds, and also the wholesale distribution of Budweiser. The business will be under the management of B. Franklin Smith and it will be our constant aim to make the best drinks possible to be made from pure sugar, pure syrups and flavoring, and bottled in a sanitary way. Every effort will be made to give you a pure, wholesome drink with no substitutes used, as we intend to build the business on quality and service.

All orders will be promptly delivered and should you have any empty cases, please write or telephone 136, and we will call for them.

We are here with you, A SIKESTON BUSINESS and solicit your business.

Scott County Bottling Works
E. E. Arterburn
Phone 136

FRENCH IN AGREEMENT WITH U. S. ON POLAND, SAYS COLBY

Reply Takes Position "Without Reservation With Principles in Armenian Note."

Washington, Aug. 18.—The French reply to the American note on the Russian-Polish situation, "states without reservation that the French Government is in entire agreement with the principles set forth in the American note," Secretary Colby stated today.

It adopts almost in identical words the views of this Government regarding the Soviet regime in Russia," Colby continued, "and declares that France can have no official relations with a government which is resolved to conspire against its institutions; whose diplomats will be instigators of revolt, and whose spokesmen proclaim that they sign contracts with the intention not to observe them."

An informal reply to the American note has been received from the note Italian Government, Colby said, with a promise of a complete and formal reply soon.

A Good Secretary

John T. Stinson, secretary of the Southeast Missouri Farm Bureau, is doing a splendid work for the district, not only in stimulating members of the various farm bureaus to keen appreciation of the central organization, but in securing publicity that counts in farm journals and the press of the country.

His exhibit at Decatur, Indiana, showed the people of the Hoosier state just what Southeast Missouri can do in growing farm products, and it is bound to bring many Indiana farmers to join those who have already come and settled with us.

Because of his experience as secretary of the Missouri State Fair and his wide acquaintance with people, Mr. Stinson is peculiarly fitted for the position he now fills and the Southeast Missouri organization is to be congratulated on having his services.—Cape Missourian.

Mrs. Earl Sams and little daughter, Hortense, visited friends in Lilbourn this week.

Miss Ruth Crowe returned Wednesday afternoon from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Amory, Miss.

W. E. Davis and family, who recently moved here from St. Louis, have rented Mrs. Lily McGee's home for the winter. Mr. Davis, who has been a member of the faculty in both the Malden and Bloomfield schools, has decided to give his entire time to the management of his farm near Matthews.

\$60,000,000 ROAD BOND ISSUE IN STATE

Plans for the organization of a campaign in behalf of the proposed \$60,000,000 bond issue for good roads were given by I. R. Kelso of Cape Girardeau president of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs, at a meeting of that association at Sedalia yesterday.

Kelso pointed out that Missouri should profit by the successful experience of Illinois in organizing and financing a similar campaign. "Organization is the all important feature," Kelso said, "and means success to the campaign. We have printed with pride the record made by Missouri in all of the war campaigns. This record was the result of intense organized effort."

"The success of the bond issue at the coming November election will depend upon the same type of unselfish service, and the same kind of intense organized effort on the part of the people of the entire state."

"The actual work of the proposed bond issue campaign will be done by the commercial organizations of the state in the same spirit and manner in which they handled the war work campaigns."

Kelso suggested that workers in the campaign should lay stress on the idea that the proposed bond issue is not a political move, and has no partisan features; that in organizing campaign committees, farmers should be members, in as much as the roads are to be built in the country; that intensive publicity is necessary in newspapers, posters and other publicity material, and speakers capable of submitting the proposition forcibly and convincingly; that every organization in each district be brought into co-operation in the campaign; and that precinct workers campaign for the bond issue at the polls on election day.

Above all he urged attention to detail in organizing the forces in every district.—Globe-Democrat.

Work was begun Tuesday morning on Harry Young's new home, which is being erected on the lot on North street just east of the J. A. Young home. The house is to be two-story of Kellastone finish with nine rooms, bath, sleeping porch, breakfast room, etc. When completed this will be one of the most attractive of the many handsome homes for which Sikeston is noted. Another to be added to the list is the bungalow, now in the course of construction, of Judge T. B. Dudley. This home is being built on Park Avenue on the lot between Mrs. Emma Kendall's and Dr. A. J. Milem's home. This will also be a nine room house with all modern conveniences.

"GET OFF THE PORCH," LONG'S INTERPRETATION OF G. O. P.

Candidate in Speech at Sedalia Criticizes Senators Harding and Spencer.

Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 18.—Breckinridge Long, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, in a speech at the Missouri State Fair today attacked Senator Harding and Senator Spencer for the Republican stand in favor of a separate peace with Germany, and voiced a new interpretation of G. O. P., which he said now means "Get off the porch." Long said:

"G. O. P. has a new meaning. For many years it has had a well-known meaning, but after 30 days of Republican front-porch campaigning, 'G. O. P.' has been given by the people of America a new interpretation, and they say that it means 'Get off the porch.'"

"The porch is all Mr. Harding has to stand on. His platform is meaningless and susceptible to every interpretation, but he has given it at least one definite meaning."

"Senator Spencer has vacillated as much on the League of Nations as he has on the other questions before the Senate, but he stood hitched to the Lodge reservations longer than to any other position. It is to be presumed now that he takes his position in one of the knotholes of the Republican platform and sits with Mr. Harding in advocating a separate peace with Germany."

M'ADOO CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Aug. 18.—William G. McAdoo called on President Wilson today for the first time since the Democratic national convention. As he entered the executive offices he was halted by the photographers. He did not like the first snap.

"That was too solemn," he said. "Get one while I am smiling. I don't want anybody to think I am unhappy over the outcome at San Francisco."

The longest pendulum ever made was 37 feet in length and was swung from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower.

Mrs. Grover Wilson was in Vanduser Wednesday as the honor guest at a birthday dinner given at the home of her mother.

Mr. Tulloch (Scotty) from St. Louis is now with us. All Oldsmobile owners can now get the desired attention to their cars, as it is our intention to maintain a permanent service and sales station of Oldsmobiles, both pleasure cars and trucks.—Tri-County Auto Sales Company, corner Center and New Madrid Streets.

NOVEL PARTY GIVEN BY EPWORTH LEAGUE

The "Graduate in One Night" party given Monday evening for the entertainment of members of the Epworth League, was a most delightful party, one of the out-of-the-ordinary affairs. After the guests had assembled at the home of Mrs. W. T. Shanks, they were called to order and conducted to the band stand in Malone Park, which had been lighted, decorated with class colors and arranged for a school room. "Lessons" were heard and the classes graduated—each lesson furnishing quite a bit of amusement. The diplomas, so cleverly worded, will be treasured by the graduates as souvenirs. Refreshments of sandwiches and punch were served A la School Lunch. Much credit is due to Miss Jennie Watts, president of the League, for the success of this affair.

Card of Thanks

We take this means of expressing our grateful appreciation of the kindness shown and assistance given by friends and neighbors during the illness and death of our beloved wife and mother.

Dr. B. R. Lennox and family.

Nice huck towels 25c.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Jean Ruff came in from Cape Girardeau Wednesday afternoon for a visit with Mrs. Girard Dover.

Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. Charles Dover and babe went Tuesday night to St. Louis, where the Dover baby, who has been ill for some time, will be under the care of a specialist.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Guthrie returned to Sikeston Wednesday from a brief wedding trip to visit Mrs. Guthrie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roush, before going to their home in Charleston.

Misses Chloe and Polly Fink of Bloomfield came Wednesday for a visit with their many Sikeston friends. Miss Chloe, who was formerly language and mathematic teacher in the Sikeston High School, is now teacher in Shreveport, La.

Mr. Chas. Prather of Advance, was selected by the Republicans in session at Poplar Bluff last week, as one of the state committee from the Fourteenth District. Mr. Prather was one of the "boys" who were bought for \$300 by Mr. Lowden.

THE CHAUTAUQUA TICKETS NOW READY

The guarantors of the Chautauqua met at the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening and selected Rev. Barnes as chairman and Cecil Greer as secretary.

Rev. Barnes, Homer Decker, and C. H. Denman were appointed a committee to call on the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Club to get them to place the 400 tickets for the Chautauqua. The W. C. T. U. was selected to dispose of the tickets for which they will receive a percentage of perhaps \$80 or \$100 that will be applied to their Community Building Fund. The tickets this year will be sold for \$2.20 including war tax, which is a very cheap rate for the ten entertainments. Every family in the city should secure sufficient tickets for their own use at once and assist the ladies this much.

The Baptist Church.

Begin Sunday School with us Sunday morning at 9:45.

The morning service at 11 a. m. subject "The Old Nature and the New Life." Our evening service commences at 8 p. m. subject "Prisoners of Hope."

B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. subject "Stewardship and Tithing." Teachers Training Class meets each Tuesday evening at 7 p. m. and choir practice at 8 p. m.

Make a resolution and then carry it out by coming to prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

We welcome you to our services.

The Christian Church

Next Sunday, August 22nd, will mark the close of Pastor Mitchell's ministry in Sikeston.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., the International Lesson is "A Prayer for Pardon", Psalm 51:1-17.

Church Worship at 10:45 a. m., sermon theme, "The Care of Souls." Preaching services at 8 p. m., sermon theme, "Joseph—The Life of a Dream"; this is the closing study in the Book of Genesis.

Come and let us go up to the House of the Lord; come, let us worship together. There is a welcome for any and all at the Friendly Church for a Friendly People.

Miss Carrie Hess departed Tuesday morning for Shreveport, Louisiana to begin her new work.

PROGRAMME

of the
Ninth Annual Convention of The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Chaffee, Scott County, Missouri

Baptist Church

COUNTY OFFICERS

President.....Miss Sadie Emory, Sikeston
Vice-President.....Mrs. Mary Earles, Morley
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. Ella Hess, Sikeston
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. Ella Law, Sikeston
Treasurer.....Mrs. Kate Allen, Blodgett
.....Mrs. Ella Hess, Sikeston

Wednesday Evening, August 25, 8:00 O'Clock

Song
Devotional Exercises.....Mrs. Ella Hess
Address of Welcome
Response.....Miss Rowena Shaner
Music
Address.....Mrs. Lettie Hill May, (State Cor. Sec'y. W. C. T. U.)
Collection
Benediction

Tuesday, August 26, 9:00 A. M.

Convention called to order by President
Song—Crusade Hymn
Reading—Crusade Psalm
Prayer.....Mrs. Grant
Roll Call.....Recording Sec'y., Mrs. Kate Allen
Appointment of Committees, Credential, Courtesy, Resolutions, Press, Citizenship School.....Mrs. Lettie Hill May, St. Louis
Solo
Memorial Services
Noontide Prayer
Adjournment

1:30 O'Clock P. M.

Music
Prayer
Report of County President.....Mrs. Sadie Emory, Sikeston
Report of County Treasurer.....Mrs. Ella Hess, Sikeston
Report of Local Unions.....Presidents
Blodgett.....Mrs. Columbia Spencer
Chaffee.....Mrs. Dovie Shanley
Commerce.....Mrs. Addie Smiley
Fornfelt.....Mrs. Elsie Clack
Morley.....Mrs. Mary Grant
Oran.....Mrs. Mary Earles
Sikeston.....Mrs. Cline
Vanduser.....Mrs. Maud Stubbs
Music
County Superintends Hour
Flower Mission.....Mrs. May Grant
Christian Citizenship School.....Mrs. Mary Milem
Medal Contest.....Mrs. Byrd Fox
Mother's Meeting.....Mrs. Mabel Baker
Parliamentary Usage.....Mrs. Dova Bailey
Press.....Mrs. C. A. Stallings
Social Meetings.....Mrs. Stella Thomas
Sunday School.....Mrs. Nell Tomlinson
Temperance Literature.....Miss Julia Wade
Law Enforcement.....Mrs. Dora Bailey
Report of Credentials Committee
Election of Officers
Pledges for State and County Work
Reports of Committees
Reading of Minutes
Announcements
Adjournment

Thursday Evening, 8:00 O'Clock

Medal Contest
Music
Finis

FARM FOR SALE

Have the selling of the William T. York farm. Located 6 miles Southeast of Sikeston, Mo., on the rock road. This splendid farm consists of 200 acres, in cultivation, except a grove; has a new 9-room residence, a large barn, etc. Also will sell all the stock and all the farming implements now on this farm, possession can be given in a very short time, by agreement. This is a very productive farm, and the price is low enough to make it a fine opportunity as an investment. For price and terms write to or call on

William Buesching

Real Estate Agent New Madrid, Missouri

FARMS FOR SALE

Drained Bottom, Upland, Creek Bottom and River Farms, large and small, prices and terms right, near a real good town. Write for prices.

SEIFERT & FIELDS

Poplar Bluff, Mo.

What is
Sunday?

What is
Sunday?

A Pertinent Inquiry.

It is pertinent to inquire of Senator Harding which element of his party he would train with in the event of his election to the Presidency. He failed to make his position clear in his speech of acceptance, and the public is still waiting to hear from him whether he would align himself with the irreconcilable enemies of the treaty and the League of Nations, such as Senators Johnson and Borah, or such pro-League Republicans as former President Taft, who, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger about the time of the President's return from Versailles with the treaty, said, "Now that President Wilson brings back to us a real league and has fully made good his announced purpose, it would greatly please this country if the Senators could give him unanimous support," and expressed the hope "that a forward-looking Senate will not seek to defeat this grand advance of mankind toward a just and lasting peace."

Mrs. Milton Haas is taking a much needed rest at the home of her mother in St. Louis.

Miss Eunice McKnight and Miss Roberta Cahoon, both of Chaffee, are visiting Miss Dixie Fox.

Mrs. George Kirk and son Charles Leonard, who have been visiting Mrs. Kirk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kornegor, left Tuesday night for her home in Kansas City.

Forty Years a Republican.

It indeed grieves me to write this letter, being a life-long Republican and having voted the Republican ticket for the last forty years without ever splitting it, but I am forced now to relieve my conscience, to come out squarely for the election of Governor Cox and the other national Democratic candidates.

I have just finished reading Governor Cox's acceptance speech, and on comparing it with Senator Harding's I am forced to make the above statement. I certainly do admire a man who comes out squarely on all issues and does not straddle as Senator Harding has done.

Geo. J. Harcourt, Brooklyn, Aug. 7, New York Times.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis of Bertrand were guests Sunday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John Fox.

Miss Lora Fulkerson is again on duty at the Farmers Dr. G. & Co. Co., after a two weeks' vacation spent visiting at various points in Illinois.

Miss Dixie Fox was among the guests at a week end houseparty given last week by Rev. and Mrs. Linn Haw of Bertrand, in honor of Miss Vera Bray of St. Louis.

Mrs. Earl Malone is in St. Louis this week having gone up with her sister, Miss Kate Moccabee of Morehouse, who entered a hospital for treatment and possibly an operation.

MORE ALCOHOLISM CASES
IN N. Y. THAN EVER BEFORE

New York, August 18.—The number of cases of alcoholic treatment in the Bellevue Hospital has increased within the past few weeks until it is virtually equal to that of preprohibition days, according to a report of Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Charities, made public today.

The difference between now and former times, however, he said, is in the symptoms of the ailment and the manner of treatment.

"Most of the patients," he said, "go down in a hurry, without warning, and recover quickly—if at all. In nearly every case it is discovered that the person has only one or two drinks, after which his mind becomes blank. He knows nothing until he awakens in the institution the next morning."

Cook's orchestra went to Caruthersville Wednesday evening to furnish music for a big dance.

Miss Lucille Davis, who has been visiting friends in Malden, returned home Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. G. W. Gould and daughter Betty left Thursday for an over Sunday visit in Villa Ridge, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tyer were in Gray Ridge Thursday for a brief visit with their daughter, Mrs. Nancy Henison.

Mrs. Wm. Carson, who recently underwent an operation in a St. Louis Hospital, returned home Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. May Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Chambliss, left for Detroit the latter part of the week to join her husband, who is an expert saw filer in one of the big concerns of that city.

B. B. Kinder, who pitched for the Sikeston team the first half of the season, pitched a 1-hit game for the Fredericktown team in that city last Sunday. Kinder will teach in Michigan the coming school year.

Miss Pauline Welter and Victor Sherer of Vanduser were married Wednesday were married Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock in Benton. Miss Annie Welter and Nick Welter, cousin and brother of the bride, were the only attendants. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents in Vanduser. The young people expect to begin housekeeping on a farm near Benton.

COX CALLED TENNESSEE
GOVERNOR ON PHONE

Columbus, Ohio, August 18.—Just how hard Gov. Cox fought for the enfranchisement of the women is illustrated by the fact that he called up Gov. Roberts of Tennessee on the telephone this morning and asked him about the situation.

Gov. Roberts, so the story goes, told Gov. Cox that he was in touch with a man who could "put suffrage across."

"Remember that the women of America are for the League of Nations and they ought to have a chance to vote for it," Gov. Cox is quoted as having said.

Then Gov. Roberts is said to have given this word:

"Boys, I guess we have got to do it."

Mrs. J. P. Gilbert visited friends in Charleston Thursday.

Tom Russell is spending a vacation at his home in Ellington, Mo.

Leon Heisserer of Oran is visiting this week at the home of his aunt, Mrs. John Welter.

Mrs. J. A. Cline and Mrs. George Rasmussen of Oran were guest Monday of Mrs. R. C. Finley.

Hildreth and Tessie Dill are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Hildreth in Kuttawa, Ky.

Miss Jessie Brothers is expected Sunday from St. Louis to begin her work as trimmer in Miss Gardner's Millinery Shop.

Mrs. Louis Hinkle and Miss Marguerite Hinkle returned Wednesday afternoon from several weeks' stay at Dawson Springs, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Olive of Des Moines, Ia. are announcing the birth of an eight pound daughter, who arrived at their home August 7. The little Miss has been named Marjorie Jean.

All members of the W. C. T. U. who have not made returns from the quarter stretch drive please make returns at once to Mrs. Mark Dorroh, Treasurer, at the next meeting, second Wednesday in September.

About one-half of the yearly surplus honey production in the United States is reached by July 1, and at that time, this year, the yield of surplus honey per colony of bees was 25½ pounds, as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. This was about the same as in 1919, and about 4 pounds above the estimate for 1918 to July 1.

Measuring the prices of a hog in bushels of corn, instead of in dollars, is a form of applied mathematics used by the United States Department of Agriculture in keeping tab on prices of farm products. Theoretically 100 pounds of live hogs should be worth about 13 bushels of corn. That ratio varies. It is generally highest in the corn belt and lowest in New England, the far South, and the far West. At the present time the ratio is unusually narrow—that is, 100 pounds of hogs is not worth as many bushels of corn as usual. The department draws the inference that during the next 12 months hogs will advance more than corn or corn will decline more than hogs.

The days are entirely too short to get in the various social functions that are being planned and the young people have adopted a set-the-alarm-and-get-up-early plan to solve the problem. Thursday morning at four o'clock a party of young girls enjoyed a "splash" party at the ditch. The party consisted of Misses Polly Fink of Bloomfield, Honora Bailey, Ruth Arterburn, Abbey Morrison, Eva Jones, Dorothy Miller, Elizabeth Welch, Francoise and Hilma Black, Annette Smith, Kathryn Jewell. The party was given in honor of Miss Fink. Plans are being made to repeat the stunt Friday morning at the same hour and to cook a gypsy breakfast after the splash. Misses Ruth McCoy, Lillian Kendall and Miriam Decker plan to be on hands for the next party unless because of being sleep-heads, they loose out a second time.

Members of the Scott County Bankers' Association were entertained Wednesday evening by the Farmers Bank of Commerce Charles M. Wylie, cashier, acting as host. Every bank in the county was represented, excepting two of the Sikeston banks. The members of the Association with their guests representatives of the Southeast Missouri Trust Co., the Sturdivant Bank and the First National Bank of Cape Girardeau and from each of the Charleston banks, were entertained with a boat excursion from Commerce to Cape Girardeau with a banquet served on board the Bald Eagle. A real jazz band and dancing added to the evening's fun. Upon the arrival of the boat at Cape Girardeau, automobiles were found waiting to carry the guests to the respective homes. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Sikeston, September 18. On this occasion the Citizens Bank will be the entertainers.

THEY ARE COMING



Every express brings new fall merchandise, including new styles in ladies' footwear, both boots and oxfords.

Hundreds of new suits have been put in stock this week, and by the close of the week we will have the most representative stock of men's and boys' clothes that we have ever shown.

Come in and look them over.

Buckner Ragsdale Store Company

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston

PUBLIC SALE

Thursday, August 26, 1920
1:30 P. M.

I will offer at public sale on the farm of A. J. Matthews on which I live, on north end of Big Opening, about six miles southeast of Sikeston, the following described property:

Six Choice Work Mules, Three Fine Brood Mares, Two Filly Colts, Also a lot of Farm Machinery.

TERMS

Cash or Good Note, 8 per cent interest.

WYLIE AYERS

OWNER

R. A. McCORD, Auctioneer

Ben Welter and Steve Schroff are in Sedalia this week taking in the State Fair.

Russell Walker writes from St. Francis hospital, Cape Girardeau, that he is improving rapidly under the treatment being given him there.

Mrs. Walter Irvine of Little Rock, and Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Davis, Miss Dot and Billy Davis of St. Louis are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lawrence this week.

Rev. A. H. Barnes has chosen "Infringement in One Is Infringement in All" as the subject for the sermon Sunday morning at the M. E. Church. For the evening service: "The Animals of the Bible."

Hoo! Hoo! Skinnay, bring the gang and meet us on the corner Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock and let go to the show. The Six Freaks are going to play "The Wolf" in Hershel Tyer's dady's barn. Admission 2c. Be sure and bring your 2c.

Every poultry raiser should make a study of the market demands. A uniform color of eggs and flesh in poultry is desirable. A mixed flock will not produce uniform eggs or meat, and eggs from such a flock are not desirable for hatching.

Mrs. Hettie L. May, State Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. T. U., will give an address August 26 at the meeting in Chaffee; subject: "Christian Citizenship School."

Miss Rowena Shaner, State Vice-President, will also be present at the meeting.

Father George Ryan entertained the following friends at a dinner Wednesday given in honor of Archbishop Burns, of Galveston, Tex., who is his guest for a few days: Rev. Father Ryan of New Madrid, Father McMann of Portageville, Father Kain of St. Louis, Father O'Leary of Chaffee and Father Newman of St. Mary's joined the party here Thursday.

All Ready For Fall

Next season apparel is now occupying the center of the stage, summer being ended as far as the designer and manufacturer are concerned. Interesting as many of the new features are, it is but stating the facts in the case to emphasize that up to the present no radical style changes have taken place and that the general silhouette remains much the same as during the past two or three seasons. The tendency is to straight lines. Skirts continue to give the impression of narrowness, but they are actually a trifle wider, the extra width being let in usually in the form of an inverted pleat or two somewhere. The pleat, generally in the center back, is scarcely visible, but it certainly gives the wearer of the

frock or suit greater freedom in walking.

The use of nailheads as trimming is a feature of many fall frocks, both for street and afternoon wear. Nailheads, of course, are not new. They have been used off and on for twelve or fifteen years, possibly longer. They are effective, however.

Wanted—Competent woman for general housework. Apply at The Standard office.

O. L. THOMPSON
Ryesight Specialist
Sikeston, Mo.
Room 206

Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.
Office closed Mondays
Consultation Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed

STILL IN THE
RING

The firm of Goodwin & Jean is still doing business at the old stand, where they will be glad to pay the high dollar for your Poultry and Eggs.

Goodwin & Jean

Pearl White, famous as a motion picture star, began her career as a trapeze performer with a traveling circus.

FOR SALE—40 acres fair improvements. 30 in cultivation, balance in timber. Five miles southwest of Dexter, Mo. \$112.50 per acre cash. Good till, no incumbrance. For particulars, address I. O. Alexander, Dexter, Mo., R. 3. 2t pd.

Extra special. 99c on men's dress shirts.—Pinnell Store Co.

Experts declared at the Madrid (Spain) consulate for the United States increased from \$106,073 in 1918 to \$600,653 during the past year.

FOR RENT—One dwelling within three blocks from business district. Five large rooms, outhouse for servant. Modern improvements. Apply Sikeston Merc. Co.

LUMBER CONVENTION PROGRAM NOW READY

The following program has been arranged for the Eighth Annual Convention of the Southeast Missouri Retail Lumber Dealers Association to be held in this city Thursday, August 26. The auditorium of the City Hall will be used as headquarters for the visitors and there all business sessions will be held:

Morning session, Thursday, August 26th, 9:30 p. m. sharp.

Registration and receiving of badges at auditorium entrance 9:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. (Admission to all session will be by badge of the convention.)

Call to order, 10:30 a. m., Pres. Chas. E. Kiefner, Perryville, Mo.

Song—America, Assembly.

Invocation, Rev. A. H. Barnes, Sikeston, Mo.

Address of Welcome, Hon. C. C. White, Mayor of Sikeston, Mo.

Response, Jake Lowe, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Solo—Selection, Miss Hazel Stubbs, President's Address, Hon. Chas. E. Kiefner, Perryville, Mo.

Roll Call of Members and Secretary's Report, J. S. N. Farquhar, Fredericktown, Mo.

Treasurer's Report, Oscar Fuller, Portageville, Mo.

The ladies will be present at the above session.

Intermission for Lunch.

Afternoon Session 1:30 p. m. sharp

Call to order, Pres. Chas. E. Kiefner

Sunshine and Shadow in the Retail Lumber Business, A. J. Dillman, Caruthersville, Mo.

How to Make Your Business Pay, C. W. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.

How and What to Learn From Traveling Salesmen, A. W. Greer, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Trucks and Trailers, W. H. Powell, St. James, Mo.

Learning and Serving Your Community Requirements, W. R. Isherwood, St. Louis, Mo.

Question Box Opened, Secretary J. S. N. Farquhar.

General discussion and round table talk. All present requested to take part, as the question box no doubt will contain some live subjects for all lumbermen.

Intermission.

Evening Session, August 26, 8 sharp

Banquet dining hall of M. E. Church

Toastmaster, Pres. Chas. E. Kiefner

Music, Sikeston Orchestra.

Vocal Solo, "Break of Day", Miss Hazel Stubbs, Sikeston, Mo.

Address, "Turning Defects Into Dollars", L. F. Ross, Kansas City, Mo.

Violin Solo, "Souvenir", Miss Ruth Crowe, Sikeston, Mo.

Address, "Thoughts", Hon. R. E. Bailey, Sikeston, Mo.

Sikeston Band will meet all trains.

The following ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been appointed to assist in preparing and serving the banquet to be tendered the visitors. Should there be any included in the list who will be unable to serve they are requested to notify Mrs. Maude Stubbs, president of the Union, at once.

Committee on arrangement of Dining Hall: Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. J. W. Black, Mrs. W. S. Smith. To assist in the kitchen: Mrs. Alfred Moore, Mrs. J. H. Kready, Mrs. R. C. Finley, Mrs. W. T. Shanks, Fruit Cocktail: Mrs. A. B. Skillman, Mrs. John L. Tanner. Salads: Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Miss Isabelle Hess. Coffee: Mrs. M. G. Gresham, Mrs. J. D. Peal. Ice tea: Mrs. Ed Hollingsworth, Mrs. Otis Brown. Bread: Mrs. Nannie Meyers, Mrs. Marion Jewell. Cake and cream: Mrs. J. C. Lescher, Mrs. J. H. Held.

The following young girls, to be dressed in white and yellow costumes will serve as waitresses: Misses Oma and Fern Scott, Kathleen Marshall, Geneva Norrid, Josephine Robinson, Elizabeth Welch, Ethel Decker, Phyllis Gould, Corinne McGee, Vera Cunningham and Ruth McCoy.

Miss Florence Pryor of Fomfelt is the guest of Miss Addie Buckley.

St. Louis and Memphis papers. Delivered to all parts of the city.—Roscoe Marks.

Misses Amy and Fern Allen, Miss Laura Ruhl and Mrs. Gord Dill returned Thursday morning from several days stay in St. Louis.

Mrs. Emma Kendall, Worthy Matron, accompanied by C. A. Cook, Worthy Patron and the following members of Sikeston Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star went to Morehouse Wednesday evening to initiate seventeen candidates in the Morehouse Chapter: Mrs. C. A. Cook, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. Wm. Carroll, Mrs. John L. Tanner, Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mrs. F. E. Mount, Mrs. Handy Smith, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, Mrs. Harry Young, Misses Anna Carroll and Anna Randol. After the initiatory work a delightful luncheon was served at Moccabee's Cafe. The Morehouse Chapter has only recently been organized and the officers being unused to the work were anxious to have it demonstrated by an older Chapter.

New styles and patterns in men's ties. Right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

The W. C. T. U. has agreed to sell Chautauqua tickets for the Chautauqua Committee and are now ready to call on each and every person in town. A season ticket purchased now will cost only \$2.20. Do not wait to buy from the Chautauqua people, for season tickets bought then will cost \$3.30 each.

Carl Bess returned Tuesday from St. Louis, having gone up to see about the adjustment of his insurance. 48 7-16 per cent of his loss in the recent fire was covered by insurance, which was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. Workmen are busily engaged in clearing away the debris and Mr. Bess expects the construction of the new building to be started within two weeks, at least. Owners of the property adjoining Mr. Bess are favorably impressed with the idea of erecting two-story buildings, which as a whole would have the appearance of one building. This plan would give ten store rooms on the ground floor and 10 flats above. This proposition will be decided definitely within a few days.

Mrs. Arnold Roth and Miss Irma Wilson entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. O. Rodes with a five hundred party. Among the invited guests were Miss Burnice Tanner, Mrs. Randol Wilson, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. Earl Riga, Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Miss Margaret Shanks, Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. Harry Dudley, Miss Helen Thomas, Mrs. Girard Dover, Miss Lucille Kendall, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. W. S. Way, Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Miss Louise McGee, Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Moore Greer, Mrs. Carl Bess, Mrs. Charles Lindley, Miss Leita Lindley, Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Mrs. Sayers Tanner, Miss Ruth Crowe, Miss Marjorie Smith, Miss Oral Cleaver, Miss Virginia Welborne, Miss Bess Williams, Mrs. Carroll Belden, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Miss Isabelle Hess, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. Jean Ruff.

MALONE THEATRE

Good Music Each Night

MONDAY

Metro Presents

BERT LYTELL

in

"Alias Jimmy Valentine"

and

Mr. and Mrs. Carter DeHaven

in

"Close To Nature"

28c & 17c

TUESDAY

William Fox Presents

WILLIAM RUSSELL

in

"Leave it To Me"

and

Sunshine Comedy

"Foot Light Maids"

22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY

Goldwyn Presents

TOM MOORE

in

"Lord and Lady Algy"

and

Rainbow Comedy

28c & 17c

THURSDAY

Pathe Feature Presents

VIRGINIA PEARSON

in

"The Bishop's Emeralds"

and

Pathe News and Ford Weekly

22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects

11c & 22c

COMING

J. Stewart Blackton Production

"The Blood Barrier"

Wm. Fox

"She Tiger"

Pathe Presents

Frank Keenan

in

"The False Code"

One-Half Million Builders of Good Will

Dodge Brothers business has just reached and passed another milestone in its history.

In a little over five years more than one-half million Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have been placed in the hands of owners. If this sales record represented the appeal of a price, the total would not be particularly impressive.

The important thing is that the car is not thought of in terms of price, but in terms of value.

How often you hear the car spoken of—and how seldom the price!

It is the quality of thought that surrounds it which makes this success noteworthy.

Because people think well of these cars, it is still impossible for Dodge Brothers to build enough of them.

Seldom has there been a finer example of the force of friendly thoughts.

It is an inspiration and an encouragement to build well—because the reward, in America, is so great and so sure.

With nothing but good will toward them in American homes

—how could Dodge Brothers do less than they have done?

Nothing has checked or hindered for so much as a single week, the continued bestowal of this recognition and reward.

The eagerness to own the car is greater today than it ever has been.

The reason is not far to seek. Take first the mere numerical ownership.

Remember that the satisfaction of one-half million owners is not casual, but deep and profound. Multiply them by the average family of even three.

Remember that all of these are warm friends.

Then think of the leaven of thought leavening the whole mass.

You will begin to understand, then, why Dodge Brothers have been building new buildings ever since the business began.

You will understand why the works in which the car is built are still steadily spreading and expanding.

You will get an idea of how much men can do when the homes of America are solidly behind them.

LOUIS C. ERDMANN

100 N. Kingshighway

Babe Ruth has knocked his 43rd home run.

See our line of organdies and voiles.—Pinnell Store Co.

Miss Effie and Clint Campbell were shopping in St. Louis this week.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

Miss Vivian Vanausdale of Caruthersville is the guest of E. J. Malone and family.

Goodwin and Jean poultry house reopened Thursday with A. B. Proffer again in charge. Mr. Proffer's family will probably not move back for a month or more.

Miss Clara Moore has extended invitations to one hundred or more guests at a "Sunrise Dance" from 2 until 5 o'clock this morning (Friday) at 2 o'clock. Dancing will be followed by an elaborate breakfast served at Hardy's. The young people are anxiously awaiting the zero hour.

The Honey-heart melons of Southeast Missouri are in great demand due not only to their excellent flavor, sweetness and size, but also to the fact that buyers are eager to buy graded and guaranteed melons. The larger stuff is called for at all times and commands good prices, the smaller stuff moving slowly. Fifty-four carloads were sold in the Sikeston district Wednesday by Mr. Plank of the Ozark Fruit Growers Association. Melons are moving so rapidly that it has been necessary to increase the office of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau, being used as headquarters by Mr. Plank.

Mrs. Walter Clymer entertained the following relatives at her home 510 North New Madrid Street. The affair was given in honor of her sister, Miss Alma Harris of St. Louis. The guest list included Mrs. Laura Smith, Mrs. Frank Sikes, Mrs. Frank Smith, Annette and Frank Hardin Smith, Mrs. Handy Smith and Lynn, Mrs. W. S. Smith and children, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. Joe Matthews and children, Mrs. Bettie Matthews, Mrs. Mollie Long, Mrs. Jess Kimes and Mildred, Mrs. James Klein, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. C. A. Cook, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. Jennie Green, Mrs. Albert Shields, Lillian and Louise, Mrs. Hattie Conrad, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, John and Kendall, Mrs. Chas. Dover and children and Mrs. C. H. Harris.

Australia has only three Sunday newspapers.

LOST—Lady's brooch set with ruby cluster. Lost in north part of town. Return to Standard office. It pd.

The Chicago Clubs have bought "Lefty" Fuhr from Omaha, Nebraska team for \$15,000. Fuhr has set a record in Western League this year by striking out 131. This record makes him pitched for Sikeston two years ago, a severe character.

The discovery in Sweden of a loaf of bread made from pea flour in the time of the Vikings has disclosed the fact that peas were cultivated in Europe more than 1000 years ago.

In India and Burmah the code still allows natives to be flogged for certain offenses. As many as 2000 native are flogged yearly in Burmah, but these floggings, as a rule, are not of these characters.

Eyes Examined

Glasses Fitted

Properly Fitted Eyeglasses



Flat Lense



Toric Lense

TAKE THE TIME TO SAVE YOUR EYES.

Normal vision not only means good eyesight, but good feeling free from headaches and those nauseating dull eye aches combined with dizziness, etc.

Procrastination is the thief of better eyesight, relief of headaches and general better feelings. To feel right you must see right.

I did not merely pick up my knowledge of the eyes and their many diseases and the various combinations of eyeglass lenses required to make vision more comfortable and not necessarily to improve vision in all cases.

My services are professional covered by diploma as proof of a twelve months attendance course in one of the most reputable optical colleges in the country, combined with ten years practical experience and associations with men having thirty years experience. Equipment, ambition and determination to render as perfect service and absolute satisfaction as trying can produce.

If your eyesight is failing rapidly or you detect any abnormal condition, consult me or someone, don't delay. If your child complains with headaches, letters running together, spots floating in air, dizziness, in fact, any complaint from the child should not be overlooked. Satisfy yourself by having their eyes examined. I find need glasses I will tell you so, if not I will tell you what to do to help them. It's important before starting to school.

MY SERVICES AND DRUGLESS METHODS ARE GUARANTEED. I am always willing and prepared to take care of reasonable complaints and earnestly request you to complain directly and immediately to me. If you are not satisfied it is your own fault by not coming back. I not only serve you for your money, but for your commendation confidence and future support. Consult me without obligation. I don't charge you for advice.

O. L. THOMPSON, Eyesight Specialist

Sikeston, Mo.

Room 206, Scott County Milling Co. Building.

Office Hours changed to 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m., 1:30 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

OFFICE CLOSED MONDAYS

MALONE THEATRE

Monday Evening, August 23d

BERT LYTELL

in the screen production of Paul Armstrong's drama, the greatest crook play ever written

"Alias Jimmy Valentine"

Will pick the lock of every emotion. An odd crook, Jimmy—if indeed he is a crook.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter DeHaven

—IN—

"Close To Nature"

Admission 17c and 28c

IT WILL SOON BE GOOD-BYE SUMMER

and then are you prepared for the

COLD BLEAK DAYS that are coming

Let us help you keep warm and cheerful this Fall and Winter by commencing work on your new

Suit and Overcoat

Pitman's Tailor Shop

PHONE 127

WE HAVE FOR SALE

50 Archer Tire Rubber @.....	\$ 9.50
10 Commonwealth Finance Pfd. @.....	78.00
100 Continental Petroleum @.....	7.00
200 General Oil @.....	3.50
1000 Harvey Crude Oil @.....	.72
50 Illinois Refining @.....	17.75
500 Invader Oil Okla. @.....	1.95
10 Long Green O. & G. @.....	122.50
30 Monarch Rubber @.....	20.00
40 Motor Car Securities Pfd. @.....	16.50
100 O-K Giant Battery @.....	3.50
100 Revere Motor Car @.....	7.00
10 U. S. Mortgage Common @.....	78.00
50 J. C. Wilson @.....	15.25

The Smith-Martin Co. Securities

208 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Illinois

PEACE KEYNOTE OF COX SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Democratic Candidate Would
Enter League, Immediately
Ratify Treaty and State In-
terpretation of Covenant.

SAYS "BACK TO THE
NORMAL" MEANS REACTION

Failure to Enforce Prohibition Is
Worse Than Law's Violation—De-
clares Present Congress Has Not
Passed a Single Constructive Law,
but Has Spent Time and Millions in
Seeking to Make America's Military
Triumph an Odious Chapter in His-
tory—Favors Repeal of War Taxes,
Criminal Prosecution of Profiteers,
More Adequate Supervision of Rail-
roads, a National Budget System,
and Woman Suffrage.

Here is a summary of the speech
of Governor James M. Cox, Demo-
cratic candidate for president, at
the notification ceremonies at Day-
ton:

League of Nations.—Would enter
the league, immediately ratify the
treaty and state our interpretation
of the covenant in reservations as
a matter of good faith and as a
matter of precaution against any
misunderstanding in the future.
The interpretation to clearly show
that the league is not an alliance
and that its basic purpose is peace
and not controversy.

Domestic Problems.—Would re-
peal war taxes; reduce federal
taxation; suggests, in place of ex-
cess profits tax, substitution of vol-
ume of business tax.

Profiteering.—Promises penaliza-
tion under the criminal law.

Labor.—Stimulate Americaniza-
tion. Writ of injunction should not
be abused. No necessity now for
the drastic laws of war days; guar-
antee of free speech; recognition
of the rights of the principle
of collective bargaining. Child life
of the nation should be conserved.

Agriculture.—Federal government
should sponsor agriculture and food
production. Farmer should be am-
ply compensated for his work.
Favors municipal markets. Regu-
lation of cold storage. Would in-
crease area of tillable land.

National Prosperity.—Objective
should be decreased tenantry and
stimulation of home ownership.

Food Supply.—More adequate su-
pervision of railroads; utilization
of waterways.

Financial and Commercial.—Ex-
tols federal reserve act and mer-
chant marine. Would extend fa-
cilities for exchange and credit
and stimulate foreign trade.

National Budget.—Favors a na-
tional budget system. Would re-
duce armament expenditures on
entering league of nations.

Republican Ungenerosity.—Repub-
licans failed to recognize that
America had saved the world or
to appreciate the struggles and sac-
rifices of those who, in arms or
industry, helped win the war.
Present Congress has not passed a
single constructive law, but spent
time and millions in seeking to
make military triumph an odious
chapter in history.

Mexican Situation.—We have
neither lust for their domain nor
disposition to disturb their rights.

Disabled Soldiers.—Pledges im-
mediate efforts to provide voca-
tional training and favors employ-
ment of disabled soldiers of World War
by Federal Board to supervise the
rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.

Prohibition.—"Any candidate for
the presidency who says he does
not intend to enforce the law is
more unworthy than the law vi-
olator."

Woman Suffrage.—Strongly fa-
vored.

Official Responsibility.—Opposed
to "government by party"; pledges
service to the people as a whole.

Education.—Federal government
should not encroach on local con-
trol, but rather should create an
enlarged public interest.

Campaign Contributions.—No
narrow dividing line between the
legitimate and the illegitimate,
underlying purpose only determin-
ing.

Industrial Peace.—We want a
change from the world of yester-
day, from the old industrial world.
We are at the "forks of the road."
So-called "return to the normal"
means "reactionism."

Dayton, O., Aug. 7.—In his speech
of acceptance today Governor James M.
Cox, addressing a great crowd, said in
part:

"We are in a time which calls for
straight thinking, straight talking and
straight acting. This is no time for
wobbling. Never in all our history has
more been done for government. Never
was sacrifice more sublime. The most
precious things of heart and home
were given up in a spirit which guar-
antees the perpetuity of our institu-
tions—If the faith is kept with those
who served and suffered.

"The country received with interest,

to say the least, the announcement
from Chicago, where the Republican
national convention was assembled,
that a platform plank, dealing with the
subject of world peace, had been
drawn, leaving out the Lodge reser-
vations, and yet remaining agreeable to
all interests, meaning thereby the
Lodge reservationists, the mild reser-
vationists and the group of Republican
senators that openly opposed the
League of Nations in any form.

"As the platform made no definite
commitment of policy and was, in fact,
so artfully phrased as to make almost
any deduction possible, it passed
through the convention with practical
unanimity. Senator Johnson, however,
whose position has been consistent and
whose opposition to the league in any
shape is well known, withheld his sup-
port of the convention's choice until
the candidate had stated the meaning
of the platform, and announced defi-
nitely the policy that would be his, if
elected.

"Senator Harding makes this new
pledge of policy in behalf of his party:
"I promise you formal and effective
peace so quickly as a Republican con-
gress can pass its declaration for a
Republican executive to sign."

"This means but one thing—a sepa-
rate peace with Germany!"

"No less an authority than Senator
Lodge said, before the heat of recent
controversy, that to make peace ex-
cept in company with the Allies would
"brand us everlastingly with dishonor
and bring ruin to us."

"And then after peace is made with
Germany, Senator Harding would, he
says, 'hopefully approach the nations
of Europe and of the earth, proposing
that understanding which makes us a
willing participant in the consecration
of nations to a new relationship."

"In short, America, refusing to enter
the League of Nations (now already



JAMES M.
COX

established by twenty-nine nations)
and bearing and deserving the con-
tempt of the world, would submit an
entirely new project. This act would
either be regarded as arrant madness
or attempted international bossism.

"These are faithful terms. Organized
government has a definite duty all over
the world. The house of civilization
is to be put in order. The supreme is-
sue of the century is before us and the
nation that halts and delays is playing
with fire. The finest impulses of hu-
manity, rising above national lines,
merely seek to make another horrible
war impossible. Under the old order
of international anarchy war came
overnight, and the world was on fire
before we knew it. It sickens our
senses to think of another.

Ratification First Duty.
"The first duty of the new adminis-
tration clearly will be the ratification
of the treaty. The matter should be
approached without thought of the bit-
terness of the past. The public ver-
dict will have been rendered, and I am
confident that the friends of world
peace as it will be promoted by the
league will have in numbers the con-
stitutional requisite to favorable sena-
torial action. The captions may say
that our platform reference to reser-
vations is vague and indefinite. Its mean-
ing, in brief, is that we shall state
our interpretation of the covenant as
a matter of good faith to our asso-
ciates and as a precaution against
any misunderstanding in the future.
The point is that after the people shall
have spoken the league will be in the
hands of its friends in the senate, and
a safe index as to what they will do is
supplied by what reservations they
have proposed in the past. Some
months ago, in a contributed article to
the New York Times, I expressed my
own opinion of the situation as it then
was. I reproduce it here:

"There can be no doubt but that
some senators have been conscientious
in their desire to clarify the provisions
of the treaty. Two things apparently
have disturbed them: First, they wan-
ted to make sure that the league was
not to be an alliance, and that its basic
purpose was peace and not controver-
sy. Second, they wanted the other
powers signing the instrument to un-
derstand our constitutional limitations
beyond which the treaty-making power
cannot go. Dealing with these two
questions in order, it has always seem-
ed to me that the interpretation of the
function of the league might have been
stated in these words:

"In giving its assent to this treaty,
the senate has in mind the fact that
the League of Nations which it em-
bodies was devised for the sole pur-
pose of maintaining peace and comity
among the nations of the earth and
preventing the recurrence of such de-
structive conflicts as that through
which the world has just passed. The
co-operation of the United States
with the League and its continuance
as a member thereof, will naturally de-
pend upon the adherence of the
League to that fundamental purpose."

"Such a declaration would at least

express the view of the United States
and justify the course which our na-
tion would unquestionably follow if
the basic purpose of the League were
at any time distorted. It would also
appear to be a simpler matter to pro-
vide against any misunderstanding in
the future and at the same time to
meet the objections of those who be-
lieve that we might be inviting a con-
troversy over our constitutional rights,
by making a senatorial addition in
words something like these:

"It will of course be understood
that in carrying out the purpose of the
League, the government of the United
States must at all time act in strict
harmony with the terms and intent of
the United States Constitution which
cannot in any way be altered by the
treaty-making power."

Helpful Additions Not Barred.

"Unquestioned friends of the
League have made other proposals.
Our platform clearly lays no bar
against any additions that will be help-
ful, but it speaks in a firm resolution
to stand against anything that dis-
torts the vital principle. We hear it
said that interpretations are unneces-
sary. That may be true, but they will
at least be reassuring to many of our
citizens, who feel that in signing the
treaty, there should be no mental reser-
vations that are not expressed in
plain words, as a matter of good faith
to our associates. Such interpreta-
tions possess the further virtue of
supplying a base upon which agree-
ment can be reached, and agreement,
without injury to the covenant, is
now of pressing importance. It was
the desire to get things started, that
prompted some members of the senate
to vote for the Lodge reservations.

Those who conscientiously voted for
them in the final roll calls realized,
however, that they acted under duress,
in that a politically bigoted minority
was exercising the arbitrary power of
its position to enforce drastic condi-
tions. Happily the voters of the re-
public, under our system of govern-
ment, can remedy that situation, and I
have the faith that they will, at the
election this fall. Then organized
government will be enabled to combine
impulse and facility in the making of
better world conditions. The agencies
of exchange will automatically adjust
themselves to the opportunities of
commercial freedom. New life and re-
newed hope will take hold of every
nation. Mankind will press a resolute
shoulder to the task of readjustment,
and a new era will have dawned upon
the earth.

Federal Taxation.
"Federal taxation must be heavily
reduced, and it will be done at once,
if a Democratic administration is
chosen in November. Without hamper-
ing essential national administrative
departments, by the elimination of all
others and strict economy everywhere,
national taxes can be reduced in ex-
cess of two billion dollars yearly. An-
noying consumption taxes, once will-
ingly borne, now unjustified, should be
repealed. The incomes from war-made
fortunes, those of non-producers and
those derived from industries that exist
by unfair privilege may be able to
carry their present load, but taxes on
the earnings of the wage-earner, of the
salaried and professional man, of the
agricultural producer and of the small
tradesman should be sharply modified.
I believe that a better form of taxation
than the so-called excess profits tax
may be found and I suggest a small
tax, probably one to one and one-half
per cent on the total business of every
going concern. It is to be understood
that the term 'business' as used does
not include income received by wage-
earners, salaried men, agriculturists
and the small business man who should
be exempt from this tax. The profiteer
and some of the highly capitalized
units have used the excess profits tax
as a favorite excuse for loading on the
consumer by means of highly inflated
selling prices many times the amount
actually paid the government. A
necessary condition to the national
contentment and sound business is a
just proportion between fair profits to
business and fair prices to the con-
sumer.

Would Halt Profiteering.

"The tribe of profiteers has simply
multiplied under the favoring cir-
cumstances of war. For years, large con-
tributions have been made to the Re-
publican campaign fund for no pur-
pose except to buy a governmental
underhold and to make illegal profits
as the result of preference. Such
largesses are today a greater menace
to our contentment and our institu-
tions than the countless temporary
profiteers who are making a mockery
of honest business, but who can live
and fatten only in time of disturbed
prices. If I am called to service as
president means will be found, if they
do not already exist, for compelling
these exceptions to the great mass of
square dealing American business-
men, to use the same yardstick of
honesty that governs most of us in
our dealings with our fellowmen, or
in language that they may understand,
to suffer the penalty of criminal law."

"It has been my observation that the
man who learns our language, yields
to a controlling public opinion and
respects our laws; besides, in propor-
tion as his devotion to American life
develops his interest in the impulsive
processes of revolution diminishes.
We must be patient in the work of as-
similation and studiously avoid oppres-
sive measures in the face of mere
evidence of misunderstanding. The
necessity for the drastic laws of
war days is not present now, and
we should return at the earliest
opportunity, to the statutory
provisions passed in time of peace for
the general welfare. There is no con-
dition now that warrants any infringe-
ment on the right of free speech and
assembly nor on the liberty of the
press. The greatest measure of indi-

vidual freedom consistent with the
safety of our institutions should be
given. Excessive regulation causes
manifestations that compel restraint.

Law Enforcement.

"The legislative branch of govern-
ment is subjected to the rule of the
majority. The public official who fails
to enforce the law, is an enemy both
to the Constitution and to the Ameri-
can principle of majority rule. It
would seem quite unnecessary for any
candidate for the Presidency to say
that he does not intend to violate his
oath of office. Anyone who is false to
that oath is more unworthy than the
law violator himself.

"Morals cannot easily be produced
by statute. The writ of injunction
should not be abused. Intended as a
safeguard to person and property, it
could easily by abuse cease to be the
protective device it was intended to
be.

"We should not, by law, abridge a
man's right either to labor or to quit
his employment. However, neither
labor nor capital should at any time
or in any circumstances, take action
that would put in jeopardy the public
welfare.

"We need a definite and precise
statement of policy as to what busi-
ness men and workmen may do and
may not do by way of combination
and collective action. The law is now
so nebulous that it almost turns upon
the economic predilections of the
judge or jury. This does not make
for confidence in the courts nor re-
spect for the laws, nor for a healthy
activity in production and distribu-
tion. There surely will be found ways
by which co-operation may be encour-
aged without the destruction of enter-
prise. The rules of business should
be made more certain so that on a
stable basis men may move with con-
fidence.

"Government, however, should pro-
vide the means in the treatment of
its employees, to keep in touch with
conditions and to rectify wrong. It is
needless to say that in order to be con-
sistent, facts should at all times jus-
tify the pre-supposition that the gov-
ernment employees are properly com-
pensated.

"The child life of the nation should
be conserved; if labor in immature
years is permitted by one generation,
it is practicing unfairness to the next.

Adequate Farm Profits.

"Farming will not inspire individual
effort unless profits, all things con-
sidered, are equal to those in other ac-
tivities. An additional check to be
established in the fields would be the
establishment of modern state rural
school codes. The federal government
should maintain active sponsorship of
this. Rural parents would be lack-
ing in the element which makes civil-
ization enduring if they did not desire
for their children educational oppor-
tunities comparable to those in the
cities. The price the consumer pays
for foodstuffs is no indication of what
the producer receives. There are too
many turnovers between the two.
The farmer raises his crop and the
price which he receives is determined
by supply and demand. His products
in beef and pork and produce, pass
into cold storage and ordinarily when
they reach the consumer the law of
supply and demand does not obtain.

The preservation of foodstuffs by cold
storage is a boon to humanity, and it
should be encouraged. However, the
time has come for its vigilant regula-
tion and inasmuch as it becomes a
part of interstate commerce, the re-
sponsibility is with the federal govern-
ment. Supplies are gathered in from
the farm in times of plenty. They can
easily be fed out to the consumer in
excess of that part of the supply
which is released from storage. This
is an unfair practice and should be
stopped. Besides, there should be a
time limit beyond which perishable
foodstuffs should not be stored.

"Our objective should be a de-
creased tenantry. With the period of
occupancy uncertain, the renter strips
land of its fertile elements, and each
year diminishes our national assets.
Under the operation of the federal re-
serve and the farm loan acts, encour-
agement has come to thousands who
find that industry, character and in-
telligence are a golden security to the
people's banker, the government of
the United States. Multiply our home
owners, and you will make the way of
the seditious agitator more difficult.

Railroads and Waterways.

"Any discussion of the question of
food supply leads very quickly to the
closely related matter of transporta-
tion. There is no one thing which
brings us so intermittently to critical
conditions than the insufficiency of our
transportation facilities. Both the
railroads and the public are to blame.
There has been no material addition
to the total mileage in the last ten
years, and the increase in terminals
has been much less than required. At
the beginning of the war the rolling
stock was sadly reduced and inade-
quate. The public had not given in
pay for service sufficient revenues on
which credit could be allowed by the
banks. Moral assistance was withheld
because of railroad policies that did
not bring approval. Many of these
corporations had made themselves a
part of political activities, local, state
and national. Then there were more
or less sporadic instances of stock wa-
tering operations, and the exploitation
of utility properties for personal gain.

"Abuses were not general, but they
were sufficient to bring the entire rail-
road systems of the country in disre-
pute. The good suffered with the
evil. When the transportation lines
were taken over by the government,
they were barely able to limp through
the task of the day. Unity in opera-
tion, the elimination of the long haul,
and the merging of every mile of track
and terminal and every car and en-

gine into a co-ordinated plan of op-
eration, enabled the government to
transport troops and supplies, at the
same time affording, under great
stress, a satisfactory outlet for our
industries. It should be remembered
in this connection that except for the
motor truck which supplemented
transportation by rail, and except for
the great pipe lines which conveyed
oil for commercial purposes, we
should not, in all probability have
been able to throw our deciding
strength into the balance and win the
war. Any attempt to discredit the
federal operation of railroads during
the years of grave emergency is un-
fair. In the case of those who know
the facts it is insincere. Too much
cannot be said in praise of those who
directed this work, nor of the men
who physically operated the lines un-
der the discouraging conditions of
poor equipment. But all of this is
water over the wheel. The problem
of the railroads is still with us. The
government and the public should
render every co-operation in the ut-
most good faith, to give thorough test
to private ownership. The railroads
have had their lesson. Government
regulation is accepted now as not only
a safeguard to the public, but as a
conserving process to the utility.
Financial credit is necessary to phys-
ical rehabilitation and it should be
sufficient for the periods of maximum
demand. We should not lose sight,
however, of the vast possibilities of
supplementary service by water. The
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence naviga-
tion project, particularly, should
claim the interest of the government.

Campaign Contributions.

"There will be no attempt in this
campaign to compete by dollars with
our opposition. So many people have
been in the money gathering busi-
ness for the reactionary cause that
the millions already in hand are more
or less a matter of general informa-
tion. All that we ask is that both
parties deal in the utmost good faith
with the electorate and tell the plain
truth as to the amounts received, the
contributors, and the items of dis-
bursements.

"The sort of readjustment which will
appeal to our self-respect and ultimate-
ly to our general prosperity, is the
honest readjustment. Any unfair ad-
justment simply delays the ultimate
process and we should remember the
lesson of history that one extreme
usually leads to another. We desire
industrial peace. We want our people
to have an abiding confidence in gov-
ernment, but no readjustment made
under reactionary auspices will carry
with it the confidence of the country.

Federal Reserve System.

"It is almost unnecessary to speak
of the Federal Reserve system in con-
nection with the winning of the war,
as, next to the consecration of our
manhood and womanhood itself, the
greatest factor was the marshalling
into one unit through the Federal Re-
serve banks of the stupendous wealth
of America. To those of vision who
look out beyond our shores into that
commercial domain where we are so
justly entitled to enter in a time of
peace, latent power of the Federal Re-
serve system can be seen promoting in
every quarter of the globe an ever-
widening flow of American commerce.

We will soon have a merchant marine
fleet of 11,000,000 tons aggregate, every
ship flying the American flag and
carrying in American bottoms the pro-
ducts of mill and mine and factory and
farm. This would seem to be a guar-
antee of continued prosperity. Our
facilities for exchange and credit, how-
ever, in foreign parts, should be en-
larged and under the federal reserve
system, banks should be established in
important trading centers.

Reduction of Armament.

"I am convinced after considerable
study of the subject that the expense
of the government can, without loss
of efficiency, be reduced to a maximum
of four billion dollars, including sink-
ing fund and interest on the national
debt. When we enter the League of
Nations, we should at the same time
diminish our cost for armament. To
continue expenditures in either the
war or the navy departments on a vast
scale, once our membership in the
League is assured, would seem to be a
very definite refutation of the advan-
tages of the world plan which we be-
lieve it possesses. An appealing funda-
mental in the League method, is the
reduction of armaments. We can-
not afford to do it, until other nations
do likewise. If we do not enter the
League, hundreds of millions of dol-
lars must be spent for armaments.
If we go in, and I believe the people
will insist on it, then we can count
on economies.

"The Republican leaders who have
taken charge of their party and nomi-
nated its candidate, are no more pos-
sessed of the spirit of the hour than
they were in 1912 when they precipi-
tated a revolution within the rank and
file of a great organization. If further
proof were needed, the action of the
present Congress supplies it. Not a
constructive law can be cited. Money
and time were wasted in seeking to
make a military triumph an odious
chapter in history—and yet it is not
significant that after two years of
sleuthful inquiry, there was nothing
revealed in that vast enterprise, carry-
ing billions of dollars in expense, upon
which they could base even a whisper
of dishonesty?

"The Mexican situation, trying to
our patience for years, begins to show
signs of improvement. Not the least
of the things that have contributed to
it, is a realization by the people of
that country, that we have neither the
lust for their domain, nor disposition
to disturb their sovereign rights. Peace
smiles upon the border and in-
cognitive to individual effort seems to
be making a national aspiration.

Disabled Soldiers.

"I feel deeply that the rehabilitation
of the disabled soldiers of the recent
war is one of the most vital issues
before the people and I, as a candidate,
pledge myself and my party to those
young Americans to do all in my power
to secure for them without unneces-
sary delay, the immediate training
which is so necessary to fit them to
compete in their struggle to overcome
that physical handicap incurred while
in the service of their government. I
believe also that the Federal Board of
Vocational Rehabilitation as far as
possible should employ disabled sol-
diers themselves to supervise the re-
habilitation of disabled soldiers, be-
cause of their known sympathy and
understanding. The board itself and
all agencies under it should be bur-
dened with the care of securing for
the disabled soldier who has finished
his training, adequate employment.

"The women of America, in emotion
and constructive service, measured up
during the war to every requirement,
and emergency, exacted much of them.

They demonstrated not only willing-
ness, but capacity. They helped with
the war, and they are entitled to the
privilege of voting as a matter of right
and because they will be helpful in
maintaining wholesome and patriotic
policy. It requires but one more state
to ratify the national amendment and
thus bring a long-delayed justice. I
have the same earnest hope as our
platform expresses that some one of
the remaining states will promptly take
favorable action.

Education.

"There must be an awakened inter-
est in education. The assumption that
things are all right is an error. The
plain fact reveals two startling things,
one, a growing declination in the ranks
of teachers and the other, the existence
of five and one-half millions illiter-
ates. The army of instructors has
been more or less demoralized through
financial temptation from other activi-
ties which pay much better. We owe
too much to the next generation to be
remiss in this matter.

Campaign Contributions.

"There will be no attempt in this
campaign to compete by dollars with
our opposition. So many people have
been in the money gathering busi-
ness for the reactionary cause that
the millions already in hand are more
or less a matter of general informa-
tion. All that we ask is that both
parties deal in the utmost good faith
with the electorate and tell the plain
truth as to the amounts received, the
contributors, and the items of dis-
bursements.

"The sort of readjustment which will
appeal to our self-respect and ultimate-
ly to our general prosperity, is the
honest readjustment. Any unfair ad-
justment simply delays the ultimate
process and we should remember the
lesson of history that one extreme
usually leads to another. We desire
industrial peace. We want our people
to have an abiding confidence in gov-
ernment, but no readjustment made
under reactionary auspices will carry
with it the confidence of the country.

"The inconveniences incident to the
war have been disquieting: the failure
of the Republican Congress to repeal
annoying taxes has added to our trou-
bles. The natural impulse is to forget
the past, to develop new interests, to
create a refreshed and refreshing
atmosphere in life. We want to for-
get war and be free from the troubling
thought of its possibility in the future.
We want a change from the old world
of yesterday where international in-
trigue made people mere pawns on the
chess-board of war. We want a change
from the old industrial world where
the man who toiled was assured a full
dinner pail as his only lot and por-
tion. But how are we to make the
change? Which way shall we go? We
stand at the forks of the road and must
choose which to follow. One leads to
a higher citizenship, a freer expression
of the individual and a fuller life for
all. The other leads to reaction, the
restriction of the few over the many and
the chances to grow upward. Cunning
devices backed by unlimited prodigal ex-
penditures will be used to confuse and
to lure. But I have an abiding faith
that the pitfalls will be avoided and
the right road chosen.

"The leaders opposed to Democracy
promise to put the country back to
normal. This can only mean the so-
called normal of former reactionary
administrations, the outstanding fea-
ture of which was a pittance for farm
produce and a small wage for a long
day of labor. My vision does not turn
backward to the 'normal' desired by
the senatorial oligarchy, but to a
future in which all shall have a normal
opportunity to cultivate a higher sta-
ture amidst better environment than
that of the past. Our view is toward
the sunrise of tomorrow with its
progress and its eternal promise of
better things. The opposition stands
in the skyline of the setting sun, look-
ing backward, to the old days of re-
action.

"I accept the nomination of our party,
obedient to the Divine Sovereign of
all peoples, and hopeful that by
trust in Him the way will be shown
for helpful service."

You Will Be Pleased if You
Have

McSchooler

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A strip of wood which holds wood
on a new combination easel and table
when it is used for the former purpose
slides out of the way when it is con-
verted into a level table.

"Very
Much
Benefited"

Many thousands of
women who have become
weak, run-down and
nervous, or who suffered
from womanly troubles,
have been greatly benefi-
ted by the use of Cardui,
the woman's tonic. We
receive many letters from
women, similar to the
following from Mrs. Ollie
Dellinger, of Jefferson-
ville, Ind.: "Sometime
ago my health failed," she
says. "I was in a very
weakened, run-down
condition, hardly able to
go. I was nervous, and
could not sleep. I didn't
have any appetite, and
knew I must have some-
thing to build me up."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I

began the use of Cardui

...and was very much

benefited. I cannot say

too much for it. I have

SMALL FARMING IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Southeast Missouri—Swampy, as it was known before some 3000 miles of drainage ditches were dug—does not noticeably run to small farms. Cape Girardeau, Stoddard and Butler counties are rather an exception to this statement, however, for in these the overgrown farm is not the rule and there are many smaller ones along with those of medium size. But in other counties—in Scott, Dunklin, Pemiscot, New Madrid and Mississippi, for example—farms of five, ten and even more thousand acres are no novelty.

When you ask a man down there how much land he operates he is likely to scratch his head, pull out a pencil and paper and figure a bit before answering your question. The small farms seem mostly tracts of 500 to 1000 acres—anyhow, such is quite the usual thing.

It is not my purpose in this article to go into the why of this situation. Mainly it is a result of the swift development of cheap and well-nigh worthless lands to a point where they produce bountifully. Speculation, big farms, tennery, millionaire farmers grow out of a thing like that, for they are its logical results and not the fruit of abandoned human depravity. The big holdings on the old farmed land, like the Sikeston and Dunklin ridges, are the accretions of the years to families that came early and grew up on the soil. For the present, tenants are doing well and landlords are prosperous and looking hopefully forward—some of them—to cashing in on that unearned increment stuff that the Single Taxers rave so about. Let it be said that a good many are entitled to reward, for they and their sires made trails that are now roads, and built the first cabins where now are schools and churches. And there we shall let that angle of the matter rest, with the single observation that it has not been a situation conducive to small farming.

I went down to Southeast Missouri to learn how the small farmers were getting on. My first stop was at Advance, which is a place about the size of a country town, in Stoddard County. This county, along with Scott, is on the dividing line, in Missouri, between Northern and Southern agriculture. A little cotton is grown in both, but the main crops are corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa. The soil of both is mostly a sandy loam, in low-ridge formation. There is a good bit of drainage land in both counties, but the ridge land comprises the larger area.

The first man I met was A. D. Bollinger, a banker in Advance.

"Small farmers? Men who have made their own way and are counted successful? Sure, we've got 'em," he said. "Let's see," and he gave a hitch to his overall suspenders and thought-

fully applied a well-browned hand to a chin of the same rich hue.

"You ought to see Guy," he continued after a moment's reflection. "R. L. Guy. Maybe he's got more land than you'd want the heroes of your story to have, and I reckon it'll be hard to get his consent for a write-up. But the way he built up from nothing ought to make some right interesting reading. I'll get a flivver and take you out, if you say so."

A \$128 Start

"Great hog country," Mr. Bollinger exclaimed, waving a blue-shirted arm over the green, gently rolling landscape. "A hog census taken here last fall showed over 8000 of 'em on feed within four miles of town."

Mr. Kline thought that figure was pretty high, but said that hogs were a big factor in Stoddard County farming. "And we're going to make them a bigger one," he continued. "Last fall we brought in a carload of registered Duroc gilts from North Missouri and gave them to our club boys. They were bred to a good boar. This fall each boy will give two pigs in payment for his gilt. These pigs will be given to other boys on the same conditions. We have three livestock shipping associations, one at Dexter over a year old, one at Bloomfield and another at Puxico, the last two recently formed. We've got another under way at Advance. It's costing us sixty-six cents a hundredweight to ship hogs to St. Louis, whereas we found that local buyers were taking a toll of from two to five dollars a hundredweight."

Mr. Guy was in his garden giving earnest attention to some 1920-model tomatoes when we arrived. He is a big, spare-built man, still in his vigorous years, with a way that would be blunt if there were not so much fun in him. Sitting in the shade of the big farmhouse porch, he told me, after a deal of persuasion, how he had multiplied a \$128 start into an \$85,000 finish.

"Had just \$128 cash when I began, at twenty-one years old," he said. "My folks gave me a horse, and I paid a hundred dollars for another one. Eighteen dollars more for three second-hand breaking plows left me ten dollars to feed my team. I put in 30 acres of rough land on shares. It was when my corn got up ready for plowing that something happened that's had most to do with what little success I've made."

"I needed a pair of shoes and asked one of my merchants for credit. He told me I'd have to give him a mortgage on my team. That riled me considerable. I told him my grandfather had plowed corn in Kentucky in his bare feet, and I reckoned I could do the same. And I did—got through the summer all right, and made a pretty good crop."

"Always after that when I was tempted to go in debt I thought of those shoes. I've paid as I went, except when there was positively no traveling without touching up my

credit. And I didn't do it then unless the way out looked pretty clear."

Right Treatment

"Getting back to my story, I had a small start with that first crop. For a few years I battled along that way, mostly farming somebody else's land. Then in '98 I bought the first tract of this farm—160 acres. During the next three years I bought the rest of it—246 acres more. Last fall I bought 168 acres of drainage land down below. If you've got to know what I'm worth, I wouldn't sell out under \$85,000. And I don't owe any man a dollar. Reckon I could scrape up a little ready cash, under compulsion. Doesn't look to me like there's anything so remarkable to what I've done. It just took hard work and right treatment of the land. Some of this land I bought for as low as twenty-eight dollars an acre."

I wanted to know what his ideas of right treatment of land were, and I asked him.

"You've got to feed and curry land just as you do hoes or mules," he said. "It's a tough proposition paying for a farm if it's let run down. I've always kept some stock, grown a variety of crops, rotated them, and put my land in clover every fourth year. That last is the big thing. If wheat went to ten dollars a bushel I'd go on with clover just the same. I refused forty dollars a bushel for clover seed this year. If it was worth that much to some other man's farm it was worth the same to mine."

Owing to the difficulty of getting good labor Mr. Guy has been renting his farm for several years.

"How about the tenants?" I asked. "Do they make as much as they would growing more grain?"

"Rather you'd ask them," he answered. "I'd like to have you talk with one old man who came here six years ago in debt, after thirty-five years of farming. Just recently he bought a \$14,000 farm and paid more than half cash."

"What do you think about a young man buying land now? Has he got as good a show as you had?"

"Present prices wouldn't stop me from buying if I were starting again. I believe a man can make enough for his first payment by renting, just as easily as he could years ago. I think every ambitious, hard-working man ought to buy a home as soon as he can, and the best land he can get."

South of Stoddard County round Kennett, in Dunklin County, there is a considerable sprinkling of good farms, and W. L. Cary owns one, comprising 185 acres, that sizes up as a pleasant addition to the landscape.

"I came here twenty years ago without a nickel," he told me, "and went to work picking cotton. Next year I share-cropped and from that I graduated to renting. It's an uphill road to farm ownership, but we don't owe more than \$4600 and our livestock and notes payable would easily figure up to that amount. In 1914 we bought

sixty acres of our present farm for \$6000, paying \$5000 cash.

"The farm cleared about \$4000 last year. I don't think we are making any money at all if we don't clear at least \$2000 in a season. The boys and I work sixty acres with the help of one hand, and the rest is share-chopped."

Down in this cotton country lots of men will tell you that the fleecy staple can be grown for successive years on the same piece of ground and show no drop in yields. But Mr. Cary does not believe in that sort of farming. His crops are rotated, cotton never following cotton more than once or twice. A good deal of corn is grown and cowpeas are planted with it to be hogged off. He says that they add a third to the value of the crop without diminishing the corn yield, besides keeping the land tilled up and fit.

"Do you think you could start over again and buy your farm as all prices are running now?" I asked him.

"I'd rather undertake it than to go back to the days of cheap land," he said. "I worked for seventy-five cents a day then, and hogs sold for four four and five cents a pound."

An average saving of \$4000 a year from a 157-acre farm near Senath, also in Dunklin County, is the tidy sum that David W. Owen told me he made. Beginning as a renter, buying his first forty acres seventeen years ago, Mr. Owen is not now "owin'" a thing on as pleasant a patch of rural scenery as you might wish to see.

He farms eighty acres of his land himself. To a Northern farmer, letting out any part of a 157-acre farm may sound funny, but cotton is a big crop here and one that absorbs human labor as a sponge does water.

Cowpeas or soy beans are planted with every acre of corn—between the rows when the corn is laid by if it has been planted in March or early April, right along with the corn if it is planted later. Whippoorwill peas are preferred for the reason that they make less vine and more seed.

A Spiritual Tonic

"I usually feed out seventy-five to a hundred hogs," Mr. Owen said, "mostly shotes. I raise a few pigs, but buy most of them and put them in the peas the last of August. They clean up the down corn, too and make splendid gains. Hogs will gain taster in a pea field than on anything else I've ever tried. Thin, growthy shotes will often put on 200 pounds by Christmas. This is the only way I've ever found to make money on hogs. Beans make the hardest flesh, but, of course, gains are not so rapid because they are fed in colder weather."

"There's no money in hogs right now," he said, when I was leaving, "but that's the way farming goes. Sometimes one thing pays, sometimes another. The best method is to produce as many things as you economically can. Then you seldom have a complete loss."

Burhl L. Robertson, who lives several miles outside of Hornersville in Dunklin County, has a 120-acre farm about eighty-five per cent paid off. I got the story of its owner's hard luck from another man, but Mr. Robertson admitted its truth and I offer it to you as a bit of spiritual tonic for your next gloomy day.

To begin with, he went in heavy on cotton back in 1914. Mr. Robertson had only eighty acres of land then, but he had rented eighty acres more at \$9.50 an acre and had put in 130 acres of cotton. It made a pretty good crop—round 1200 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. But when sold the crop brought an average of about \$1.75 a hundred in the seed. Figuring all the costs he was just about able to pay his rent.

Next year, early in the season, his barn burned. He built a new one and had just got his hay into it when that one burned, along with several hundred bushels of corn and some livestock. Not a cent of insurance. Then, in 1918, he got the smallpox. No one could come on his farm to work, so practically no crop was raised.

"Certainly I felt like quitting," he answered to my question. "But when a man gets started the best way out is generally straight ahead."

A couple of miles out of Caruthersville I found Henry W. Cain. He is a slim, brown, earnest-looking, youngish man who has a hundred acres of land, rents 160 acres in addition, and raises cotton, corn, alfalfa and hogs.

"Our cotton and alfalfa land nets an average of fifty dollars an acre," he told me. "Corn doesn't do so well, for we feed it all out, and you know what hogs are selling for."

"Alfalfa is a wonderful crop. We usually get two or three cuttings here the first year it is sown, averaging a ton to the cutting. Established stands yield five cuttings a season—sometimes six—amounting to as many tons. I never sow it with a nurse crop, but alone in the spring, generally on land that was in cotton the year before. Such land is clean."

A Liking For the Job.

Only enough of Mr. Cain's corn is harvested by hand for the needs of the full litters of pigs. The rest is hogged

off. Cowpeas or soy beans are grown with practically all of it, being planted with the corn at one operation.

The hogs are mostly eligible to registry. Two litters a year are raised, one farrowed in March, the other in September. The spring pigs go on alfalfa with a little corn until the peas in the cornfields are ready, which is in September. Blocks of three to eight acres of corn are temporarily fenced off when it is hogged down, in order to minimize waste. In November or December the hogs go to market weighing, Mr. Cain says, from 225 to 250 pounds.

Another one of the sort of big small farmers is Charles Schweer. He is vice president of the Missouri Corn Growers' Association, and owns 180 acres near Gordonville, in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Schweer says a hundred acres is enough land for one man to farm and do a good job of it.

"I'm going to get more of mine into grass," he told me. "Eighty acres of it is ridge land and that's all going into pasture. The rest is creek bottom. I'm seeding down with a mixture of redtop, timothy and red clover, sown in February, on wheat or oats. Redtop makes fine pasture, especially with clover. It stands dry weather better than any other grass I ever saw. Then I'm going to keep more stock. I can handle my place that way without hiring much help."

"Even if a pure-bred didn't make more gains to the hundred pounds of feed, which it does make, it certainly looks and sells better than a scrub," he said. "Take the case of one sow I bought. She was registered and cost me a hundred dollars at six months. I bred her and she farrowed eleven pigs, raising ten of them. At ten weeks old the pigs sold for twenty dollars each—twice as much altogether as the sow cost me. And I was offered—well a lot more for her than I paid."

When I asked him how much he earned in a year he laughed and said: "Oh, we live pretty well—not fine, but good. And sometimes we have a little left. And if our plans don't turn out to be air castles, we'll have a regular, modern house with a stucco finish before long. Isn't that enough?"

With contentment, with a real liking for the job, most anyone will say it is. And that comes as near as one sentence can to measuring up the biggest thing that the folk's I've been writing about have achieved.—William Johnson, in Country Gentleman.

How About It?

A flippant correspondent inquires: "If politics makes one tired, can one rest up on its bunk?"—Boston Transcript.

Best Grade Lard and Cooking Oils



There are many grades of lard and the price usually governs the quality. However, we can supply you with a high grade at a moderate price.

We can also give you some very good values in imported olive oils and all the various cooking oils that you might need, for cooking and salads.

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How About It?

A flippant correspondent inquires: "If politics makes one tired, can one rest up on its bunk?"—Boston Transcript.

A great find of copper has been made in Southeast Missouri in the past three weeks. The discovery of the real body of ore is being carefully guarded as a secret by those most interested in the project. It has been known for some time that copper abounds richly in Southeast Missouri, but just now the location of the great

bed has been established. Very soon the copper development is going forward in a big way. Some are of the opinion that the copper resources of Southeast Missouri are really worth more money than the iron deposits.

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COAL sure **COST MONEY**; Reduce the Expense
DRAFTS and **COLDS** CAUSE SICKNESS; Prevent the Danger
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Economise by Reducing the Coal Bill, Applying the Preventive. And don't forget that Cleanliness is next to Godliness by installing the Chamberlain Leakage Stop System. More than a weather strip. If interested advise by letter or Post Card and we will call and explain.

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Where Nature has provided for you Towering, Snow-clad Mountain Peaks, Awe-inspiring Canyons, Wondrous Waterfalls, Whispering Pine and Hemlock Forests, Myriads of Wild Flowers, Beautiful Beyond Description in Their Rapturous Colors, Enchanting Lakes of Emerald Hues and Silvery Mirrored Streams. These Crave Your Presence and Through the Handwork of Man all are Made Delightfully Accessible.

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It's a cinch to figure why Camels sell!

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You should know why Camels are so unusual, so refreshing, so satisfying. *First, quality—second, Camels expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos which you'll certainly prefer to either kind smoked straight!*

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For your own satisfaction compare Camels puff by puff with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientific, sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents, or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.
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"Not Even a Button Missing"

At home you must use a wringer to squeeze the water out of the clothes. The wringer gets the water out all right, but how it does take the buttons off.

Now at our laundry we never use a wringer. The clothes are put in a basket and whirled around and around. This isn't hard on clothes the way a wringer is.

So when your clothes come back from our laundry there is not even a button missing.

The fact of the matter is that with the modern laundry equipment, clothes receive far less wear in the steam laundry than they do at home in the wash tub process. And there is no reason in the world why you should not send your whole family wash to the laundry.

Phone 165

Sikeston Electric Laundry Co.

John J. Inman, Manager

Shoes for everybody at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. F. M. Reed and daughter, Miss Rosenell, of Turrell, Ark., are visiting Mrs. Mary Ellsworth and family.

Miss Jeanett Johnson went to Gidcon to visit her aunt, Mrs. Fred Collier, after having spent three pleasant weeks visiting friends in Sikeston.

Mrs. L. C. Erdmann and child, en left Wednesday morning for Benton, Ill., for a few days visit, after which they plan to visit relatives in St. Louis.

Miss Martha Martin has returned from St. Louis, where she went to purchase her fall stock. Miss Martin came back by boat as far as Cape Girardeau and reports a very pleasant trip.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. /t.

The Corn Bud Worm has made its appearance in several communities in the county. This worm is very much like the regular army worm except its life history is a little different. The army worm travels all the time except when it stops to eat, while the bud worm stays and lives on the corn stalk. Mr. Walt Slaughter, west of Kennett, has lost about two acres of late corn by the work of this worm. Mr. Bilderback, north of Kennett, is also having some loss. Mr. Bilderback is attempting to stop the work of this pest by spraying with arsenate of lead. Results will be published later.—Malden Merit.

We will cool your melons for you at Walpole's Market.

Misses Laura and Ruth Kinney of Dexter visited their sister, Mrs. O. E. Latham Tuesday.

George A. Stone and daughter, Miss Cozette, went Wednesday morning to Cairo to see Dr. Dunn.

John Wheeler returned Tuesday morning from St. Louis, having gone up there to consult a specialist.

Mrs. J. A. Andres, Miss Lucy Andres and Master Albert Andres left Wednesday morning for a two weeks visit in Jonesboro and Ottwell, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Reese left Tuesday morning for a two weeks vacation. They plan to visit in Cairo and in Dawson Springs, Salem and Princeton, Ky.

Brisket Beef 10c lb.
Pork shanks 10c lb.
Pig Liver 10c lb.
Cured ham shanks 20c lb.
Nice breakfast meat 35c lb.
Walpole's Market.

Mrs. Levi Cook and son "Cookie" went to Poplar Bluff Tuesday morning to meet little Miss Sara Margaret Randol of Galveston, who will visit her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Randol and Mrs. Cook for several weeks.

In seeding his wheat last fall, Alex Stephenson of Lewis County accidentally laid out a good demonstration of the value of fertilizer. He forgot to put the fertilizer attachment of his drill in gear while crossing the field. The strip where no fertilizer was applied could be distinctly noted at all times during the growth of the wheat. One could see right up to the last hole on the seeder where fertilizer has been applied. This strip across the field would make about three bushels to the acre, while the rest of the field made not less than twelve to fifteen bushels.

Reverse, Turn Backward.

"There will be none of the present foreign policy if we succeed," said Senator Harding in reply to questions concerning his own views of the Russo-Polish situation and other foreign problems, adding, "There will be a complete reversal."

One reversal is sorely needed; that is a reversal of the holdup of the Versailles treaty, but it is not to the Senate's course, but to everything that President Wilson has done that Senator Harding was speaking.

Specifically, we know that the Senator would reverse all that was done in the peace conference at Versailles. He would abandon all our war aims and all our pledges and obligations to our war associates and all the agreements we entered into with them in regard to peace, the freeing of oppressed nations and the penalizing and restraint of Germany. He would abandon our associates, make a separate peace with Germany in our own interest, regardless of Belgium or France or Poland or Czechoslovakia or Greece or Rumania or any other small nation dependent for life upon the good will and support of the nations which broke down the imperialism of Central Europe. It is not a question of justice to Germany or modifying the peace terms, but of justice and good faith to all the nations which co-operated with us and looked to us for justice and liberty. We would abandon aid for European populations and European industrial life. We would stand aside, nursing ourselves and seeking the spoils of the dead and dying.

Apply the "reversal" policy to the Polish-Russian situation. We would refuse to stand for Poland's independence or ethnic integrity. We would refuse to stand for the independence or integrity of any nation. We would refuse to stand for the Russian peoples right of self-determination and self-control. We would recognize the Bolshevik Government, of course, regardless of its bad faith and worldwide revolutionary propaganda. We would let it enter upon its policy of ravage and revolution the world over.

Truly an enlightened policy! America blind to everything but our own dollars, shut in what Mr. J. Pierpont Noyes, who has just returned from a task of 14 months on the Rhineland Commission, calls a "fool's paradise," while "hell is brewing in Europe."

What does Mr. Root, who, having seen the conditions in Europe, says we have withheld our hand too long, think of it? What does Mr. Taft, who is the advocate of the League of Nations, think of it. What does Mr. Hoover, who earnestly urged our cooperation in rehabilitating Europe, think of it? What do Mr. Wickersham, Judge Hughes and the best of Republican leaders, who have advocated an enlightened foreign policy, think of it? What do the great body of intelligent Republicans, who want America to take her true place in the world and live up to the highest standard of enlightened leadership in free civilization, think of it?

Reverse, turn backward, back to the good old times of narrow selfishness and grab, when the strong took care of themselves and the devil took care of the weak. That seems to be the Harding idea of American policy.—Post-Dispatch.

See our line of men's and boys pants.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Aulton Cravens and Miss Reba visited Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. Craven at Himmel, Mo.

The Melon Louse

The melon growers of Southeast Missouri have had more trouble this summer than usual with the small green melon louse especially on cantaloupes. The louse is troublesome every year all over the State on cucumbers, squashes and melons. It is very similar to other sap-sucking plant lice. It works mostly on the lower side of the leaves causing them to curl and, if not controlled, to wither up and die.

To control the pest a spray containing nicotine is recommended by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture as being most effective. Commercial nicotine sulphate in water is recommended where the grower can get a supply without delay. Use a spoonful to a gallon or a pint to about 65 gallons of hard water or a weak soap suds. For best results use a spray pump and an angled nozzle so as to coat the lower surface of the leaves. However, it gives fair results where only a few hills are to be treated if it is simply sprinkled over the infested vines or applied with a wisp of grass.

As a substitute, strong soap suds, a five per cent emulsion of coal oil or tobacco tea, made by soaking one pound of waste tobacco for a few hours in a gallon of water, may be used but they are less effective than nicotine sulphate. Just as soon as the lice begin to attack the patch or hill, the spray should be applied as they increase rapidly and quickly damage the crop.

The Interest of Town and Country Are Merged.

The resources of the country have built up the trade of the town and the public improvements resulting from this wealth have largely been applied to the betterment of the town itself. This being true, many farmers have come to feel that the townsman is selfish, that he seeks the major benefit from a transaction by fixing the price both on what the farmer has to sell and on what he has to buy.

It has been well said that the solution is to make the country town a real part of country life and develop one program for the upbuilding of both town and country. The life of the town cannot be separated from the life of the country. The interests of town and country merge and cross. If the farmers are thrifty, the towns are thrifty. If the farmers are unthrifty, the towns are likely to be dead. The prosperity of the farms is the soul of the business life of the town. The business interests, the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, and all the rest must become alert to the necessity for creating fair and adequate relations with the farmers in their own trade territory, in the interests of their own greatest ultimate gain.—The Progressive Farmer.

County Can Aid Fairs \$300.00.

Jefferson City, Mo., August 16.—The Missouri State Board of Agriculture today issued a bulletin calling attention to House Bill 931 enacted by the last Legislature whereby the County Court of each county may now give "County Aid" to the amount of \$300.00. The new Statute on Page 114 of the Session Acts of 1919 grants this increased power and authority to county courts, making it legal to pay \$300.00 to any "regularly organized county agricultural and mechanical society, county fair, county corn growers association, county poultry association, or any other organization or incorporated society having for its object the holding of county fairs or the advancement of agriculture or its allied industries."

This new Statute increases the authority of county courts from \$100.00 to \$300.00. A county of 70,000 population may grant "County Aid" of \$1,000. While no court ruling has ever been made thereon, it is understood that any county court may pay \$300 each to more than one agricultural organization in a year.

Lumber For Sale.

Lumber for sale for farm or building purposes. Oak fencing and 1x4 for sheathing or gates, etc. Also 10,000 ft. or more 2-inch wide oak. Can be sawed any width. All dry lumber on tick. Also gum and other soft woods except cypress. Write or telephone your needs to L. D. Baker, Sikeston, Missouri.

Date Pudding

A pleasing dessert for hot weather is date pudding. Two cups water, one cup of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Boil sugar and water ten minutes. Add cornstarch, dissolved in a little water, and cook until clear. Add one cup sliced dates. Pour into a mould and cool. Serve very cold with whipped cream and garnish with chopped nuts or cherries.

Big Car of Red Shingles!

We have received a big car load shipment of Red Cedar Shingles and are selling them at a price that is right. Write us about your shingles or building material needs.

Metz Lumber Company

Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Protection For Fruit Tree Buyers.

Every farmer who buys fruit trees—and that certainly ought to mean every farmer—is to be congratulated on the fact that steps have at last been taken which should largely eliminate the fraudulent fruit-tree agents who have heretofore swindled so many people.

For years and years the best nurserymen in America have realized that they were suffering because untrustworthy and irresponsible nurserymen permitted or encouraged fraud on the buying public. Consequently, these reputable and honorable nurserymen have at last gotten together and have organized an association which will at once protect both of them and the public. This association is known as "The American Association of Nurserymen." It has adopted a trademark consisting of a neat design with the words "Trustworthy Trees and Plants."

The members of this Association are determined to admit no nurseryman as a member unless he has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. Every farmer who has to buy fruit trees hereafter will do well to make sure that the nurseryman from whom he orders is a member of this "American Association of Nurserymen" and proves this by use of the official trade mark.—The Progressive Farmer.

What Women Are Doing

Miss Jessie McBride, formerly of Moberly, but for the past several years secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Seattle, Wash., has been selected for similar work in India. Miss McBride, who has been visiting in Moberly, will sail from New York in October for Calcutta, where she will make her headquarters.

For years followers of the theatre have asked the question "Who will succeed the 'Divine Sarah'?" the greatest tragedienne of the stage. But now Mme. Bernhardt has chosen her own successor in the person of the beautiful Russian dancer and actress, Mil. Rubenstein, the idol of Paris.

A very new and "exclusive" shop known as the "Society Wardrobe Exchange," has been recently established in St. Louis by Miss Erma Biebing. By purchasing scarcely worn gowns from Society dames and reselling them at a reasonable price to working girls who appreciate good quality in clothes, Miss Biebing has rendered a service to her fellowwomen and at the same time built up a profitable business for herself.

The Brooklyn law school recently presented Mrs. Helen Simpson Johnson a heavy Tiffany plate of inlaid silver, bronze and copper on the occasion of her graduation. Mrs. Simpson, who is the mother of two children, one three years and the other six months of age, led her class with the highest honors, her average for the three years being 96.6.

Beef for harvest 20c lb. cut up in squares, potatoes cooked mealy with jacket on. (Pass the gravy please.)—Walpoles Meat Market.

Miss Ruth Crenshaw of Bertrand has accepted a position in the Dry Good department at the Farmers Dry Goods & Clothing Co., and begun her duties Tuesday morning.

Bread and cake tend to become dry, so keep them in a covered box or dish. Cool bread in a clean, open place when it comes from the oven; wrapping hot bread in a cloth tends to injure the flavor. Fresh bread is so moist that it makes a good growing place for mold. Therefore, scald the bread box at least once a week and do not shut it up air-tight, especially in hot weather or when it is filled with fresh bread.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bailey of St. Louis were here this week for a brief visit with Mrs. Hattie Conrad.

Mrs. Florence Grant went Wednesday morning to Newport, Ark., for a visit with her parents before beginning her school at Crowder.

A professional house cleaner once told me how to wash windows easily and rapidly, says a woman in Good Housekeeping. Use a piece of chamois skin about 15 to 18 inches square. Use plain water, wring out the chamois lightly and wash over the window. Then wring the chamois out of water until as dry as possible, and rub over the window. This will take off all the moisture, and there will be no lint left. The window will shine, and, once tried, you will never wash your windows by the old way.

THE AMERICAN MUTUAL UNION

SELEGMAN, MO.

General Office, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Safety, Service, Value
Economy

For the Protection of American Homes. You
Are Going to Hear More About This.

J. M. CROWE, General Agent.
SIKESTON, MO.

FOR SALE

Boilers, engines, or any part of a 30,000 capacity saw mill. Going out of business.

FSCHER LUMBER CO.
Kewanee, Mo.

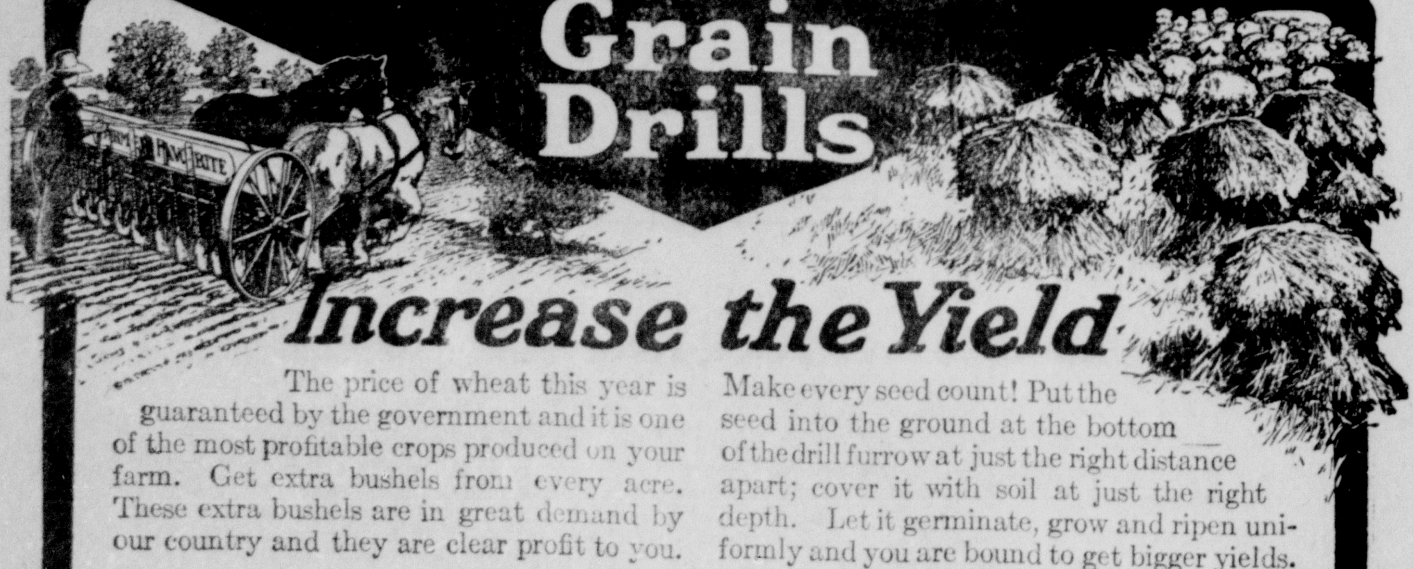
Scott County Abstract Co.

BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands
and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills



The price of wheat this year is guaranteed by the government and it is one of the most profitable crops produced on your farm. Get extra bushels from every acre. These extra bushels are in great demand by our country and they are clear profit to you.

Farmers' Favorite Drills for Team or Tractor

Power Lift and Adjustable Hitch for use with any tractor can be furnished. Power lift enables operator to raise or lower disc while in motion without leaving seat of tractor by slightly pulling small rope. This Tractor Drill is a great time and labor saver to the farmer.

Make every seed count! Put the seed into the ground at the bottom of the drill furrow at just the right distance apart; cover it with soil at just the right depth. Let it germinate, grow and ripen uniformly and you are bound to get bigger yields.

Send for the Farmers' Favorite Catalog and note the special features of this Grain Drill. Strongest angle steel frame; axle of cold rolled steel shafting; drag-bars of high-carbon steel; double run force feeds; steel ribbon grain tubes. Made in a large variety of styles and sizes.

Farmers Supply Company

New Building

REPORTS ON FARM TENANCY IN WHEAT BELT VARIOUS METHODS OF RENTING IN VOGUE

Six distinct systems of renting exist in typical counties of the wheat belt visited by representatives of the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, primarily to gather information which would be helpful in acquainting tenants in the principal wheat-producing States with the renting systems other than their own in vogue in the region. Under four of the six systems the landlord is given a share of the crops only, as one-third, two-fifths, one-half, or two-thirds. A fifth system gives the landlord a half share in both crops and stock, while the sixth is a cash-rent system.

More than 400 tenants were interviewed, and records obtained in the following counties: Burton, Kans., in about the center of the winter wheat growing area of the Great Plains; Spink County, S. Dak., and Barnes County, N. Dak., in the center of the principal spring-wheat region; Ren-ville County, Minn., and Clay County, Nebr., both typical of farming along the border of the corn belt. In each of these counties the organization of the farms and the practice differ more or less on account of difference in geographic location.

In only two of the localities visited, namely, Kansas and South Dakota, do a majority of the tenants think, in view of their past experience, that they can become owners in their present localities within 15 years. The owners renting additional land in all these localities, while usually admitting that a farm is not now so readily acquired by a tenant as when they bought, think that they could still become owners, were they starting to rent. From 85 to 96 per cent of the tenants expect to own farms, if not in their present locality, in some place where land costs less.

Percentages based on conditions in 1890, 1900, and 1910 show that on the whole there is a decided increase in the proportion of tenants among the farmers in the counties visited. A number of facts may be cited in partial explanation of this tendency. The average size of the farms operated by tenants varied from 202 acres in the Minnesota area to 489 acres in the North Dakota area. The income from such a farm is sufficient to maintain its owner without much personal labor on his part. He is, therefore, likely to retire and rent his land.

In each of the localities visited there were many tenants who owned some land, in most cases situated where land prices are lower than where the tenant lives. Tenants who bought in their present localities completed their purchase in an average time of from 5.5 years in Minnesota to 9.9 years in Nebraska, after they started renting. More detailed information regarding renting systems in the wheat belt is contained in Department Bulletin 850, which will be sent to persons addressing a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Under the one-third share system the landlord receives one-third of the grain, usually delivered from the thrashing machine, but sometimes temporarily stored in bins on the farm. He furnishes land, dwelling, barns and usually all other farm structures, fences, material for repairs, and skilled help for making repairs, when necessary; grass seed when sown; usually he pays the real-estate and road tax. The tenant furnishes the labor, work stock, machinery and tools, grain seed, and pay for twine and expenses of thrashing.

When the tenant gives half the crop as rent, the landlord in addition to what he furnishes under the one-third share system, furnishes all the grain, pays half the thrashing-machine bill and sometimes pays for half the twine and receives half the small grain delivered at the elevators. The tenant's obligations under this system differ from those under which he gives one-third only in regard to the supply of grain seed and to the thrashing and twine bills. Where land is rented for half the wheat, corn land, and sometimes land for other grain, is farmed for one-third of the crop delivered.

If the landlord receives two-fifths of the crop, both landlord and tenant contribute to expenses in the same proportions as under the system in which the farmer receives one-third, although instead of getting one-third of the crop delivered he gets two-fifths of it delivered. None of the farms in North or South Dakota are rented under this system. Only one exception was found to the custom

of delivering the landlord's grain where the landlord received two-fifths share.

When the crops and stock are divided equally between landlord and tenant the landlord, in addition to what he contributes under the system in which he receives one-third, owns half the productive stock, except poultry, and bears half the general farm expenses, except those for labor and repairs to machinery. The tenant supplies all the labor, owns all the work stock, farm machinery, keeps the machinery in repair, and owns half the productive stock. Under this system each of the contracting parties gets one-half of all farm sales except those from poultry or work stock, all of which go to the tenant.

When farms are rented for a share of crops and stock, the lease provides whether the tenant's work stock may or may not be fed from the grain and hay owned in common and fed to other stock. No exceptions were found to the method as outlined here.

Under the rent-in system according to which the landlord received two-thirds of the crops and which was found only on a few Kansas farms, the landlord furnishes everything but the man power, that being the tenant's contribution. Under this system the tenant receives one-third of the grain only, while the landlord receives two-thirds of the proceeds from the sales of grain and of proceeds from the sale stock.

A few of the farms in each locality excepting the North Dakota area, were found to be renting for cash. On cash-rented farms with considerable alfalfa the tenants were satisfied, but on farms without this crop they intended to give up their leases.

In general under all of the six systems of renting described above, the landlord furnishes land, buildings, and grass seed, and pays the real-estate tax. He also supplies material for the repair of buildings and fences, and usually employs any skilled labor needed for making repairs. In all of these localities, however, land was frequently rented without buildings, and on some of the Nebraska farms visited the tenant owned all of the farm structures and fences except the dwelling, the barn, and the windmill. On the other renter farms visited in Nebraska the tenant sometimes paid a part or all of the real-estate tax.

Under all of these share-rent systems except the one according to which both stock and crop receipts are divided and the landlord gets two-thirds of the crop, all productive stock is owned by the tenant, who gets all the income derived therefrom. However, the amount of such stock is too frequently limited by his acreage of pasture and hay land, by the amount of corn or rough feed he is allowed to grow, and by the shelter that is provided for such stock.

On the share-rented farms the use of hay land was usually paid for in cash but was sometimes given free to the tenant. Frequently it was rented for a share of the crop, and in some cases there was no hay land on the farm. Pasture was sometimes free to the tenant, but in many cases was paid for in cash. Sometimes the farm pasture was used in common by both landlord and tenant, and in other cases there was no pasture.

Several minor factors not mentioned heretofore exert an important influence in the relation of landlord and tenant. Among these are the distance from the farm to market, the value of the land, and the value of the farm buildings.

In the Kansas area the average distance from the market to the farms visited was 4.5 miles; in Nebraska area 3.6 miles; in the South Dakota area 4.4 miles; in the North Dakota area 5 miles; and in the Minnesota area 5.6 miles. Very few farms were more than 9 miles from the market. The share of the crop given in no case appears to differ on account of the distance to market, except that the average distance to market of the farms renting for two-fifths share is less than the average distance of those renting for one-third share.

In both the Kansas and Nebraska areas there were more verbal than written leases. In South Dakota written and verbal leases were about equal in number, and in North Dakota and Minnesota most leases were written. There was a greater percentage of parent landlords in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota than in the other States, and the fact that their leases were nearly always verbal

Sikeston, Mo., August 20, 1920

Dear Friends:

It has been a long time since I have made a change, but I have made a real one now and want to tell you that I am with the fastest growing store in the Sikeston District. In my position with the Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co., I feel that I have greater possibilities for my own future, and that I will be in better position to serve my friends, in this connection I ask you to give me a chance.

Many have congratulated me since I have made this change, and I want to say right here that I appreciate this friendly interest, it makes me feel that the friendships that have grown up around me are worth more than money—they are priceless.

For the Buckner-Ragsdale Store: I want to say that they are making the strongest bid for business of any store in Sikeston, and from the assortment of good clothes, furnishings and shoes that is piling in daily we will have a great stock of merchandise that will interest you. We ask you to come to see us.

Yours,

Herman Henry

With Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

MISSOURI INSPECTION BUREAU REPORTS ON SIKESTON PUBLIC FIRE PROTECTION

St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1920.
Mr. J. B. Randol, Supt. Waterworks, Sikeston, Mo.

Dear Sir:
RE: Sikeston Public Fire Protection
Please find enclosed our report on the public fire protection of your town as found by our engineer on July 29 last.

We direct your particular attention to the "Conclusion" at the end of this report, wherein certain items of the "General Recommendations" are submitted to improve the protection to fourth class.

We will be pleased to help improve the protection in anyway we can. We thank you for the courtesy shown our engineer in making the inspection for this report.

Waterworth & Terry,
Managers,
MISSOURI INSPECTION BUREAU
St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph
James A. Waterworth,
Pul W. Terry.

Second Complete Public Fire Protection and Town Report No. 36
Inspected—July 28, 29, 1920.
Sikeston, Scott County, Mo.

F. L. Bock, Engineer,
Class 4 1/2

City in General

Government—The mayor is elected for two years; eight aldermen. Population—3,575 (1920); 3,327 (1910). Area—About two square miles, about one-fourth built upon. Principal Industries—A large flour mill and grain elevator, and a small heading mill are isolated. Topography—Flat; not over 10' variation in elevation. Streets—Total about 20 miles of which 3 1/2 are paved with brick and concrete. Widths in business district 60 to 66' and elsewhere generally 50'. Lighting is by electric incandescent lamps overhead at street intersections. Practically no grades. The business district and the north and south residential sections are separated by railroad grade crossings. Climatic Conditions—Normally not severe, but long dry hot periods occur occasionally. The prevailing winds are from the south and southwest.

Congested Value District—It covers parts of four blocks fronting New Madrid, Front, and Malone streets. The average height of buildings is 2-story, highest 3-story; mostly joisted brick construction; several frames on border. Heating generally by stoves; a few steam systems; flues generally brick in walls. Electric light wiring generally poor or fair. The hazardous occupancies are several public garages. Private protection is generally lacking. The district is accessible from all sides. The two blocks on Front street have a high potential hazard and unfavorable wind conditions, the probability of a sweeping fire involving these two blocks which comprise the bulk of the values in district, is very great. South of the railroad tracks, the buildings are fairly well detached. There are no fire-resistive nor sprinklered buildings in district to serve as fire stops. Fire Records—None available on losses.

General Summary

Water Supply—Municipal works with electric power from privately owned public utility. The system is by direct pumping with equalizing gravity tank, but for serious fires by direct pumping at increased pressure with gravity tank cut off. The average daily consumption is approximately 150,000 gals. and maximum daily 250,000 gals. The source is from two bored wells; no shortage reported. Pump and power stations are frame iron-clad; moderate hazards; moderate exposure; public protection with private in power house; constant attendance. One pump of 650,000 gals. per day at domestic pressure and one of 1,000,000 gals. per day at domestic or fire pressure. Electric power from 3 generators, total capacity 330 K. V. A. and 3 steam boilers, total 475 H. P. One steel gravity tank of 60,000 gals. is inadequately elevated for fire pressure. An 8" main extends from pumps into business district where 6" mains are well cross-connected; mostly 4" mains in residential sections fairly well supported with 6" mains; few dead-ends. The gate valve spacing is fair only. Hydrants are spaced fairly wide in business district and wide elsewhere; condition good. The fire flow available at direct hydrant pressure is restricted in all districts to about two standard fire streams by the capacity of fire pump; capacity of mains ample

except in outlying sections of business and residential districts.

Fire Department—One volunteer chief and nine volunteer men comprise force; at present one man on duty day and night; no drills. Apparatus destroyed when the public garage burnt where it was located. Temporarily a 1-ton automobile truck loaded with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, short ladders and small nozzles is stationed outdoors on city hall site, 1,000 feet more 2 1/2 inch hose ordered. Chemical and adequate ladder and minor equipment are lacking. Outside aid is remote. Alarms transmitted by telephone; telephone exchange non-fireproof; special switchboard arrangement for simultaneously notifying all firemen. A general alarm is sounded by whistle at power plant.

Laws—Extensive fire limits established but inadequate on the east, prohibit frame construction; inadequate regulations on flue construction. Regulations on the storage of dynamite. Laws fairly effective but inadequate.

Water Supply

Ownership—Built in 1909-10 the waterworks is municipally owned and operated, except that electric power for pumps is supplied by the Missouri Public Utilities Co., a privately owned corporation.

Organization—The works is operated under the direction of the Committee on Waterworks composed of three members of the Board of Aldermen. The Superintendent appointed for two years, maintains the system and the present incumbent Mr. J. B. Randol, has been in charge for several terms. Mr. M. M. Beck, manager, is in charge of the Missouri Public Utilities Co., which supplies the power and operates pumps.

System—The supply is pumped from two board wells direct into system with an equalizing gravity tank. The average daily domestic consumption is approximated at 150,000 gals. and maximum daily at 250,000 gals. The standard of fire flow required is 1,800 gals. per min., or 2,600,000 gals. per day. The nominal and estimated capacities of the various parts of the system are listed as follows:

Source—(2 wells) probably equal to or in excess of the combined capacity of both
Pumps—One unit at domestic pressure 650,000 gals. per day.
One unit at domestic or fire pressure 1,000,000 gals. per day.
Elevated Storage—one gravity tank 60,000 gals.
K. V. A.

Electric Power—3 generators....390
Buildings—3 units.....475 H. P.
There are about 350 consumers domestic service connections, all of which are metered.

Source of Supply—Two 8" wells about 200' deep are located in pit with pumps about one-third mile east of business center. Both are joined at top with an 8" cross-connection in which is a check valve next to each well. The pumps take suction direct from wells thru a short 10" pipe from the cross-connection between wells. No shortage is reported for domestic consumption. The 8' life with smaller pump operating indicates adequacy of supply for both pumps operating at the same time.

Power and Pump Stations—The electric power and ice plant located adjacent to site of pump station, is a moderate-sized high 1-story frame iron-clad building with composition roof on wood sheathing joists, and roof trusses; wood ceiling in ice room, open finish elsewhere; floors; wood in engine and ice rooms; cement in boiler room; hazards not well guarded. The exposure is moderate and protection, inside from chemical extinguishers, and outside from public hydrant and department. Operating force is four men at day and three at night. Fire alarms received by telephone. No danger of inundation. The pump house over wells, about 80' west of power house, is a small 1-story frame iron-clad building with metal roof and wood ceiling; wooden floor; concrete pump pit 20' deep; no heat, hazards light but electric wiring defective. Exposure is light with public protection only. Pumps are operated by force from power plant adjacent.

Pumps—One 650,000 gal. per day 'Alberger' 4", 2-stage centrifugal pump at 75 lbs. pressure and 1,700 R. P. M., direct connected to a 30 H. P. 220-volt 2-phase induction motor with compensating starter, was installed in 1910. The 4" suction off

(Continued on second page)

accounts in part for the preponderance of this type of agreement in these States.

SUNFLOWER GROWERS TO MEET IN SCHOOLHOUSE

The crop contract of the sunflower Association will be explained at a series of schoolhouse meetings held thruout New Madrid County next week. The County Agent has secured assistance from the College of Agriculture and after Monday two meetings a night will be held. The meetings will begin at 8 o'clock each night and the schedule is as follows:
St. Mary, Monday, August 23.
Crow, Tuesday, August 24.
Boeckerton, Tuesday, August 24.
Canoy, Wednesday, August 25.
O'Bannon, Wednesday, August 25.
Wilburn, Thursday, August 26.
Conran, Thursday, August 26.
Dawson, Friday, August 27.
Mound, Friday, August 27.
The Association has worked out a plan which promises to secure a better price for the crop than is now being offered.

GERMANY IS TO INVADE OIL FIELDS OF MEXICO

Mexico City, August 16.—Quoting the Berlin Petroleum Zeitschrift, Excelsior says today that Germany's engineers are already planning to ship machinery to Mexico for drilling and to send experts here to investigate the oil fields. The newspaper points out that Germany is looking to Mexico and other Latin-American countries for these fields since her supply in Russia and Rumania has been cut off.

EUROPE IS LEFT WITH 12,000,000 WAR ORPHANS

Paris, August 17.—Twelve million children in Europe lost one or both parents during the war, it is shown by compilations gathered by representatives of the American Red Cross in eighteen countries. Russia leads with 4,000,000 such children. Germany follows with 3,000,000 and France has 1,000,000. Albania is last on the list with 17,000.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex B. Thompson of 117 North West street, August 18, an 8 pound girl.

A LAND OF PLENTY WELL, THIS IS IT

"Talk about a land of plenty and a land of variety, but Southeast Missouri has them all backed off the geography," said J. M. Ligon, Southeast Missouri insurance man with headquarters in Cape Girardeau, talking to a reporter for The Missourian. "I went down to Sikeston Saturday and between this city and that place, I saw, either growing or in shocks, the following crops: wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, tobacco, sunflowers, pumpkins, watermelons, cantaloupes, cotton, cowpeas, clover, alfalfa, soybeans, navy beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, broomcorn and in gardens every sort of vegetable grown in the temperate zone.

"And the crops were bumper ones, too, showing that products grown in the south and in the north will grow just as abundantly here," he stated.—Cape Missourian.

Frank Staab Returns.

Frank Staab, who was arrested here several months ago on a charge of stealing wheat from the Scott County Milling Company, of this city, returned to this city the first of the week and surrendered to the officials. At the time of his arrest, Staab was released on bond and fled from the county and succeeded in eluding the officers until this week when he returned and voluntarily surrendered. We are informed that he made a sworn confession of his guilt and implicated a number of other parties. It is expected that he will receive a penitentiary sentence. He was permitted to return to Illmo, where he was employed as a switchman, to await his trial in circuit court.—Dexter Messenger.

Twenty farmers in Madison County organized a warehouse association with a capital stock of \$5000. One-half of the stock was taken at the meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The object of this Association will be to handle feed, fertilizers, and general farm supplies. Another meeting will be called to make final arrangement for incorporation.

MOB RIOTS TO PREVENT LOADING GERMAN VESSELS

Ramsgate, England, August 17.—A serious clash occurred early today between the police and a mob bent on preventing the loading of two German ships. The steamers arrived several days ago for cargoes of coke, but owing to the hostility of ex-soldiers and others because of the nationality of the vessels no attempt was made to load the craft until this morning, and the docks were placed under guard of the police and barred off with barbed wire.

Shortly after midnight a crowd of men and women, learning that the vessels were about to be loaded attacked the police with bottles and stones. The police eventually charged and dispersed the mob, but several policemen were slightly injured in the process.

BRITISH LABOR CHIEFS ASKED TO QUIT FRANCE

Paris, August 17.—William Adamson, Labor member of the British Parliament, and Harry Gosling, leader of the English transport workers, representing the British council of action of the triple alliance of labor, have been requested to leave France, failing which they will be expelled. Adamson and Gosling arrived here this morning and conferred with French Socialists.

HARDING'S PAPER WRITES ABOUT HIRAM JOHNSON

An editorial on Hiram Johnson, Governor of California and Progressive party Vice-Presidential candidate, appearing in the Marion Star, of September 25, 1912, said: "The black-guard in politics does not last long, especially when he is only a black-guard, and this one will not last long when he leaves his present office."

The word Boche as a term of contempt earned by the Germans in the war is to go in the new French dictionary, says the Baltimore American. The Germans will, doubtless, protest with feeling against this evidence of hate being passed on to rising generations.

Get our prices on men's hats and caps.—Pinnell Store Co.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper in
Scott County that is published
twice-a-week; for newspaper read-
ers wanting the news while it is
news, and for advertisers desiring
quick results, it is the best medium.The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for advertising effective
August 1, 1920:Display advertising, per single column
inch, not less than 25c.
Reading notices per line.....10c
Financial statements for banks.....\$6.00
Private notices, minimum.....\$5.00The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for subscription effective
September 1, 1920:Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties.....\$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in
United States.....\$2.50No renewal allowed at present rate
for longer than one year.Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATIONThe Standard family returns thanks
to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Roth for a
50-pound watermelon presented to
them last Friday. It was fine and
dandy and thoroughly enjoyed.Remember, the subscription price to
The Standard goes to \$2.00 in Scott
and adjoining counties on the first
of September, and \$2.50 to other sec-
tions. If you wish to take advantage
of the lower rates, you'll have to
hurry.Two weeks from Monday and school
begins. Have you talked to the boy
and girl about the necessity of obey-
ing the rules and co-operating with
the teachers to get the most out of
the school? If not, take the matter
up for discussion at once.Ordinarily The Standard doesn't
care to carry more than one long
article an issue, but this issue carries
three. These articles are directly
bearing on the fire protection of Sik-
eston, on tenant conditions of the
country, and what the renter can do.
These articles should be read by ev-
eryone in town and county.The question is often asked: "Will
this become a nation of tenant farm-
ers?" The percentage of tenant
farms is rapidly increasing and this,
of course, means decreasing fertility,
decaying farm buildings and discon-
tented rural citizens. The Federal
Farm Loan Board has until recently
helped to solve the problem in many
thousands of cases. Hon. A. F. Lever,
a member of the Board recently said:
"It is more important to the safety
of the country to convert a landless
man into a landowner than to build a
battleship or to add a regiment of
soldiers to our standing army." Let
us stand by the Federal farm land
banks.—The Progressive Farmer.

Report On Fire Protection

(Continued from first page)

10" is gated and 4" discharge into
8" is gated and checked.One 1,000,000-gal. per day "Deane"
triplex (9"x10") double-acting pump
geared to a 60 H. P. 2,200-volt, 2-
phase wound rotor induction motor
with hand operated resistance in
rotor for starting, was installed in
1910. The 10" suction is gated and
the 8" discharge is equipped with
check valve.Normally the centrifugal pump
supplies the domestic consumption
operating with a suction-lift of about
8' and against a pressure of about
60 lbs. in pump pit. The triplex
pump is usually used for fires with
out or with standpipe cut off. Both
pumps are apparently in good con-
dition. A relief valve set at 110 lbs.
for direct fire pressure is located
outside on 8" discharge from both
pumps.Boilers—One 225 H. P. "Eric City"
cross-drum vertical water tube boiler
in brick setting steel encased was in-
stalled in 1912; pressure allowed 140
pounds. A battery of two 125 H. P.
"O'Brien" return tubular boilers (66"
x18"x54-4" tubes) in brick setting
were installed in 1908; pressure al-
lowed 105 lbs. Unprotected breech-
ing has 2' clearance to woodwork;
metal stacks thru wood in roof have
about 1' clearance with metal thin-
ble; 100' and 60' stacks apparently
of adequate capacity. Gated leads
from each boiler extend into a single
8" header into engine room with
separate gated branches to each en-
gine. Boilers inspected by the Hart-
ford Co.; the return tubular units
appear to be in poor condition. Stok-
ing is by hand. Alternately the
single or battery unit are fired under
full steam, the idle unit being cold.
Coal is delivered direct into station
off railroad siding; 11 tons used
daily; several carloads normally on
hand except recently.Power—Three electric alternators
of 2,300-volt 2-phase 60-cycle type,
two self-excited and one with sepa-
rate direct connected excitor, of the
following sizes are direct driven by
steam engines; one 250 K. V. A. with
condensing cross-compound non-re-
lease Corliss valve engine at 200 R.
P. M., one 90 K. V. A. and one 50 K.
V. A. with simple high-speed engines.
Switchboard wiring in power house
and pump station is sub-standard. A
single line overhead and exposed con-
nects adjacent pump station to
switchboard thru fuses off a long dis-
tance line. Normal station load is
about 140 K. V. A. and maximum
about 230 K. V. A.Elevate Storage—A 60,000-gal.
steel hopper bottom tank (19"x22")
supported on a 100' structural steel
tower and installed in 1910, is locat-
ed on site of source. The 8" cast
iron riser to tank is protected with
a frost-proof casing defective in
places and controlled by a manually
operated gate valve. The tank is con-
nected to an 8" metered by-pass
(equipped with one gate and two
check valves) around an 8" valved
connection (with relief valve set at
110 lbs.) direct into system. On first
alarm the direct connection is open-
ed and on call from chief the by-pass
with tank is closed, thus applying di-rect pressure from pumps. This op-
eration is by two valves properly
marked with instructions and located
in pump house.Consumption—The average daily
of 150,000 gals. and maximum daily
of 250,000 are just approximations.
The master meter installed for meas-
uring the supply pumped into sys-
tem is not read and reported out of
order.System of Distribution—A single
8" artery extends over one-third mile
direct from pump station into and
thru the principal part of the busi-
ness district, with valves spaced
about 900' apart and all branches
valved. A break in the first 250'
from pump station would interrupt
the entire supply to system and in
the first 1,700' most of the existing
capacity to business district and
south residential section. The minor
distributors are mostly 6" mains in
the business district and mostly 4"
with considerable 6" mains else-
where. In the business district the
mains are cross-connected at about
450' intervals and elsewhere on an
average of about 1,000'. Mains are
laid in all paved streets and most of
the principal ones. All mains are
cast iron with 2½ to 3' of cover and
total over nine miles divided in the
following sizes: 8"-2,600', 6"-17,050',
4"-28,400' or 59 per cent of total. Of
the total 12½ per cent are dead-end
4" and 6" mains and are located in
the outlying residential sections. No
trouble reported from breaks, leaks
or freezing of mains.Gate Valves—The total is 69 in
the following sizes: 8"-4, 6"-23, and
4"-42. Records of exact locations
are kept in files of the City Engi-
neer. These show that the average
length of shut-offs in the business
district is about 1,000' and elsewhere
about 1,300'. Valves are not regular-
ly inspected. They are protected
with iron boxes.Hydrants—Total of 68 are "Corey"
type with double 2½" outlets, 6"
barrels, 4' foot valves and 4" ungat-
ed connections to mains. The direc-
tion of opening is uniform. Hydrants
are tested several times annually and
those used in making the fire flow
tests were found in good operating
condition. In places hydrants were
hidden by weeds. No trouble re-
ported from freezing. The spacing
of hydrants is fair only in business
district being about one per 100,000
sq. ft., and poor in residential sec-
tion with only about one per 200,000
sq. ft.Pressures and Tests—The normal
pressure in all sections is about 50
lbs. This pressure is maintained un-
der alarm of fire but on special call is
increased over 100 lbs. for serious
fires. Tests with the gravity tank
and smaller pump in service, were
made to determine the fire flow avail-
able in different localities. The pres-
sure in the mains were observed at
the hydrant located as listed in the
table both before and while the flow
from an adjacent hydrant was meas-
ured with a pitat tube:Test No. 1, district Mer'etle, Center
and New Madrid streets, pressure
per sq. in. with adjacent hydrant, 52
lbs. closed; open, 40; actual flow,
gal. per minute, from adjacent hy-
drant, 700, (at 60 lbs.), 2,100.
Test No. 2, district Mer'etle, Ma-lone and New Madrid streets, pres-
sure per sq. in. with adjacent hy-
drant closed, 50; open 40; actual flow
gals. per minute from adjacent hy-
drant, 470; (at 60 lbs.), 950.Test No. 3, district Res'dtl., Gladys
and Kingshighway streets, pressure
per sq. in. with adjacent hydrant
closed, 50 lbs.; open, 39 lbs.; actual
flow gals. per minute from adjacent
hydrant, 410, (at 60 lbs.), 800.Test No. 4, district Res'dtl., Dor-
othy and School streets, pressure
per sq. in. with adjacent hydrant closed,
51 lbs.; open, 31; actual flow gals.
per minute from adjacent hydrant,
600, (at 60 lbs.), 800.Test No. 5, district North and Mill-
row streets, pressure per sq. in. with
adjacent hydrant open, 49 lbs.; open,
22; actual flow gals. per minute from
adjacent hydrant, 530; (at 60 lbs.),
550.Test No. 6, district Res'dtl., Wood-
lawn and Kingshighway, pressure
per sq. in. with adjacent hydrant closed,
49 lbs.; open, 39 lbs.; actual flow
gals. per minute from adjacent hy-
drant, 500 (at 60 lbs.), 950.Test No. 7, district Res'dtl., Wal-
lace and Kingshighway, pressure per
sq. in. with adjacent hydrant closed,
50 lbs.; open, 30; actual flow gals.
per minutes from adjacent hydrant,
430 (at 60 lbs.), 550.(Note)—In the last are estimated
the fire flows that would be available
at direct hydrant pressure of 60 lbs.,
with pump pressure of 100 lbs., if
the pumping capacity were adequate.These tests show that with ample
pumping capacity at 100 lbs. pres-
sure there could be available at di-
rect hydrant stream pressure, about
four to over eight standard fire
streams in the business district and
two to four elsewhere. The fire flows
in all localities are now limited to
about two standard fire streams at
direct hydrant pressure due to the
restricted pumping capacity at fire
pressure.Record and Maps—A blue-print
and tracing of mains, hydrants and
valves is kept in a fireproof vault. In
the files (non-fireproof) of the city
engineer is a book record of all valve
locations. Records of plant equip-
ment, water pumped, and recording
pressure gage are lacking.Elevations—There is less than 10'
variation in all ground elevations
within the corporate limits. The
gravity tank is about 100' above and
pumps in pit about 20' below the busi-
ness district.

Fire Department

Personnel—One volunteer chief
and nine volunteer men comprise the
department force. The present chief,
Mrs. C. E. Felker, was recently ap-
pointed chief. Since the apparatus
was destroyed in a garage fire on
July 23rd., a man is detailed on duty
day and night.Expenses—The chief and volunteer
men receive no pay, but are covered
by accident insurance at the City's
expense.

Drills—None.

Stations—A "Reo" truck loaned to
replace the apparatus burnt, till per-
manent apparatus and quarters are
secured, is located outdoors on the
City Hall site in business district.Companies—The one hose com-
pany is equipped with a temporary
piece of apparatus composed of one
"Reo" truck loaded with 1,200' of
2½" hose, three 16' and one 12' roof
ladders, and two small nozzles. The
man temporarily detailed to truck
sleeps in the City Hall with tele-
phone service.Hose—Total on hand is 1,200' of
2½" canvas jacketed rubber lined
of which 500' is new; remainder not
tested to excess pressure; 1,000' of
new hose has been ordered to re-
place that burnt. The screw cou-
plings are threaded 7½ per inch with
outside diameter 3 1-16" and inside
2 29-32". The hose is dried on an
open hoist on rear of City Hall.Fire Methods—The "Buick" truck
recently burnt carried a large chemi-
cal tank with hose, chemical equip-
ment, shut-off nozzles, long ladders,
and large stream appliances are
now lacking.

Records—None reported available.

Outside Aid—Remote.
Recent and Contemplated Improve-
ments—The city administration in-
tends to secure a substantial piece of
apparatus to replace the temporary
one now in use and the one recently
burnt by being stationed in a public
garage.

Fire Alarm System

Telephone Exchange—It is located
in a 2-story non-fireproof building
with dry-goods and clothing occu-
pancy on first; light habards; mod-
erate exposure protected with wire
glass in metal frames; private pro-
tection from chemical extinguishers;
day and night service. The phone
lines of department members are
arranged with keys in one switch-
board location for connecting them
to one switchboard jack conspicu-
ously marked. This arrangement pro-
vides for ringing and giving alarm
to all members simultaneously.
Source of alarms are not necessarily
traced. The power plant and fire
station are included in this service.
Alarms are apparently well handledin the absence of an automatic tele-
graph fire alarm system. General
Alarm is sounded by whistle blasts at
power plant.

Police

There is one city marshal on duty
at day and another at night.

Laws

Fire Limits—Established by ordi-
nance they comprise blocks 5, 6, 7,
8, north half of blocks 10 and 11, all
railroad and other property between,
and north half of the two blocks west
of Frisco Station detached from the
principal mercantile district. Frame
construction is prohibited in these
limits; fairly effective in the prin-
cipal part of district only. Inadequate
regulations on the construction of
flues.Electrical Laws—None. The elec-
tric power company makes inspec-
tions to have hazardous wiring cor-
rected in new installations before
service is established. Refusal to
supply service is the only means of
enforcement.Explosives and Inflammables—
Dynamite is permitted in magazines
300' from railroad, constructed as
approved by the Dupont Powder Co.

General Recommendations

Water Supply

(1) Provide for fires an additional
pump of 500 gals. per minute capac-
ity at 100 lbs. pressure direct con-
nected thru a clutch to a 75 H. P.
internal combustion engine. If elec-
tric power is normally used for op-
erating this pump, the internal com-
bustion engine should be used at fre-
quent intervals to insure its operat-
ing condition in the event of failure
of electric power for any cause (par-
ticularly on account of the fire haz-
ard in the frame iron-clad power
house). Extra ignition parts for
engine should be kept on hand. This
fire pump is to be arranged to op-
erate in multiple at 100 lbs. pressure
with the present 700 gal. per min.
triplex pump and with standpipe cut
off for fires. If the well supply is
inadequate for both fire pressure
pumps operating to full capacity at
the same time, then provide adequate
storage for augmenting supply to
last ten hours.(2) Install all electric light and
power wiring to conform to the Na-
tional Electrical Code and use circuit
breaker protection on motors, omit-
ting fuses. Provide inside fire pro-
tection at pump house from approved
chemical extinguishers including one
of type suitable for electrical fires.(3) Construct a substantial brick
pump house in place of the present
frame iron-clad station.(4) The following mains are sug-
gested to reinforce the weakest parts
of the distribution system and it is
recommended that dead-end lines be
eliminated where practical and fu-
ture extensions to system supplying
hydrants be not smaller than 6"
mains.Size 6 inch along Malone street
from School street to Delmar street.Size 6 inch along Scott street from
Malone street to Gladys street.Size 6 inch along Park street from
Tanner street to Wakefield street.(5) Gradually install valves in
system so that in event of a break
or repairs to mains not more than
1,000' in the business district nor
more than 1,600' in the residential
sections would be closed from ser-
vice at one time. Inspect all gate
valves at least once annually.(6) Install enough double hy-
drants to effect a spacing of 150 to
300' apart in the business district
and 300 to 600' apart in the residen-
tial sections.(7) Install a recording pressure
gage at the fire station. Keep a
daily record by meter measurement
of the water pumped into system.

Fire Department

(8) Provide a force comprised of
one part paid chief, a full paid man
on duty day and night, an extra man
regularly sleeping at fire station at
night, and 12 call men paid for ser-
vices. This force is to be well or-
ganized with suitable rules, and
regular drills in the use of all ap-
paratus and proper fire methods.(9) Provide a substantial heavy
duty automobile combination chemi-
cal and hose truck equipped with a
35-gal. chemical tank and 150' of
chemical hose, a turret pipe with set
of tips, and carrying 1,000' of 2½"
hose, 12' roof and 28' extension lad-
ders, and complete minor equipment.(10) Provide in reserve a light
ladder truck arranged for horses or
towing and suitably equipped with
wall and extension ladders to reach
roofs of highest buildings.(11) House all apparatus with
quarters for men on duty, in a sub-
stantial building free of serious ex-
posure or habardous occupancy with
hazards well guarded and located
near the business center.(12) Maintain at least 2,000' of
good 2½" fire hose, wetted inside oc-
casionaly, always dried in a tower
or rack, and tested annually to 150
lbs. pressure, replacing with new
preferably "labeled" hose that which
proves defective.(13) The minor equipment should
include two 1¼" shut-off nozzles
with extra tips smaller, ladder pipe,siamese coupling, distributing cellar
nozzle, play pipes, nozzle holders,
crow-bars, door opener hand chemi-
cal extinguishers, lanterns, rope,
burst hose jacket, bale hooks, axes,
plaster hook, hydrant relief valves
for use with shut-off nozzles, and
gas mask.

Ordinances

(14) With extensive fire limits
adequate to protect business district,
suitable building laws including the
proper construction of flues and
guarding of heating apparatus; the
adoption of the National Electrical
Code as standard for all electrical
wiring with adequate inspection and
approval; approved regulations on
the storage of explosives, oils, vol-
atile liquids, flammables, and dispos-
al of rubbish; all with fire depart-
ment inspection and supervision, are
advised. Approved ordinances suit-
able for small towns will be furn-
ished on application.

Conclusion.

The items Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13 and 14 of the General Re-
commendations" are suggested to im-
prove the grade of public fire pro-
tection to Fourth Class.Farmers Invited to Kennett Tuesday,
August 24.Southeast Missouri farmers are in-
vited by the Missouri College of Agri-
culture and the Farm Bureau to visit
the Experiment Field at King Broth-
ers' Farm, one mile east of Kennett
at 1:00 p. m., Tuesday, August 24 to
observe the results obtained with
tests of corn, cotton and soybeans
varieties, and the effects of rotation
and fertilizer on crop yield.C. A. Helm of the Farm Crops De-
partment of the College of Agricul-
ture will have charge of the tour of
inspection and will be assisted by
the County Agents of this district. It
is hoped that a large number of New
Madrid County farmers will visit this
Experiment Field on that day since
"seeing is believing," and the field
is full of object lessons.

Muleological

On mules we find two legs behind

And two we find before;

We stand behind before we find

What the two behind be for!—La-
fayette Lyre.

SEED WHEAT

I HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED BUSHELS

FULTZ VARIETY

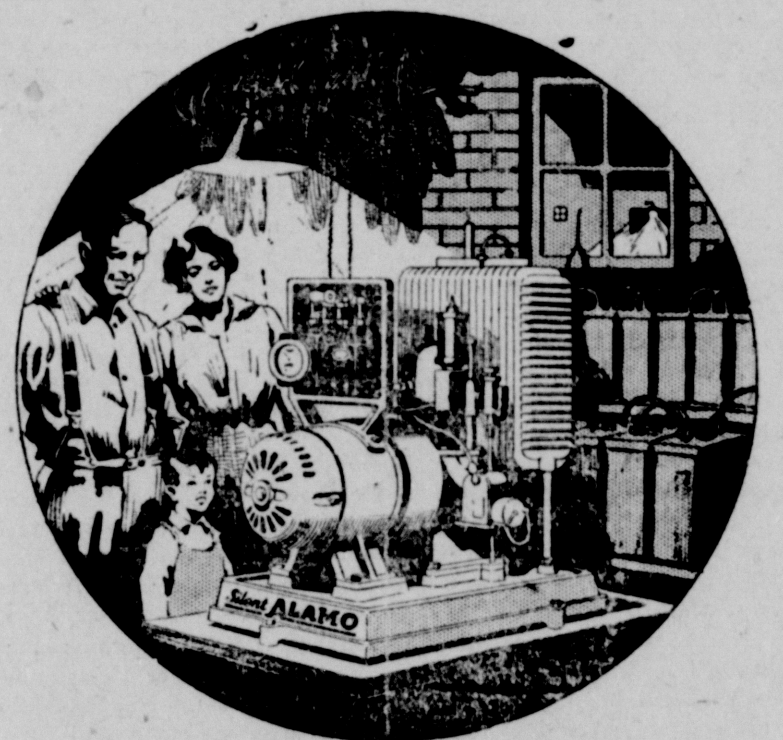
Free of rust or smut—machine clean-
ed and ready for the drill.Put up in good strong bags and shipped
from Vanduser f. o. b. at

\$4.00 PER BUSHEL

for immediate acceptance only.

W. WADE NORRID

Sikeston, Missouri

Electrify Your Farm Now!
Install the Silent AlamoTHINK of the advantages of electric light and power.
Why wait? Why measure the small cost with the
tremendous advantages of electricity produced by
the Silent Alamo Farm Lighting Plant.Picture your home brilliantly lighted in every room
and what comfort to read or work by such light. How
easy to keep the boys at home. How much more sociable
the gatherings. To say nothing of the labor and muss
that is saved when you discard the old and always dan-
gerous coal-oil lamps.Then picture the advantages of electric power—the
labor saving in your home. See the running water in the
kitchen. See the churn—the separator—the sewing
machine—the washing machine—the iron—the vacuum
cleaner—operated by electricity—produced by the ever
ready and never failing
Silent ALAMO
 FARM ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT PLANT
Are these things worth while? Is it worth while to
have running water for your stock?—brilliant, safe light
in the barns—power to operate your small machinery?

See a Demonstration Today

See the Silent Alamo—the plant that is free from ruinous vibration.
The plant from which the awful jarring and jolting which quickly ruins
machinery, has been eliminated.Not only laymen but engineers have declared this little machine to
be a marvel of engineering. It marks the absolute pinnacle in heating
plant efficiency and durability. Come in today. See a demonstration.
Hollingsworth & Engram
 SIKESTON, MO.

The Pick of August Offerings

Heifetz, Jascha, 74626 Introduction and Tarantelle. 12-in. price \$1.75

A new Heifetz record is always an
event. Coming just now, when he
is repeating his New York triumph
in London, however, it is more than
that. The London Daily Telegraph
said, "Heifetz has arrived, following
his records, and he it said, 'he plays
exactly like them.'" and in the para-
graphs that followed appeared the
statement, "after hearing Heifetz we
have a clearer understanding of the
term 'singing tone.'" London has a
way of making its own conservative
estimates of artists, and for the Lon-
don press to use headlines such as
those which greeted Heifetz is a most
unusual occurrence. His newest con-
tribution to the Victor catalogue
shows many new and wondrous phases
of Heifetz technique, and it will
serve to hand down to posterity yet
one more proof of his genius. Itseems almost incredible that only
four strings of the violin and only
five fingers of the left hand form the
notes that tumble out of the mouth
of the Victrola with such unflinching
impetuosity. The introduction is
slow, somewhat sustained, but the
Tarantella itself is a dizzy and in-
toxicating whirl of notes that gathers
momentum as it proceeds and races
to the end with a terrific speed. A
wonderful double pizzicato passage oc-
curs about half-way through the
record in which the strings are pluck-
ed by two alternating fingers of the
right hand, a very difficult and un-
usual device. This is not only a
spectacular, it is a manly, virile, and
altogether fascinating record that
must be heard to be taken at its full
artistic value.

THE VICTOR SHOP

DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST
 SIKESTON, MO.

OFFICIAL COUNT PUTS HAY SECOND IN RACE

The official count on the vote for State offices and the United States senatorship, in the primary of August 3, completed Tuesday in Jefferson City, shows that Charles M. Hay ran second and Henry S. Priest third in the contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination, which was won by Breckinridge Long. The unofficial returns had appeared to place Priest second. The official vote was: Long, 65,825; Hay, 44,444; Priest, 40,637; A. N. Lindsay, 15,631; John C. Higdon, 5998; George H. Scruton, 3407. Long's plurality over Hay is 21,381.

In the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the official returns show Frank H. Farris second, and Charles H. Mayer third, the winner being John M. Atkinson. It had been believed that Mayer was second. The official vote is: Atkinson, 79,183; Farris, 48,423; Mayer, 45,116; Frank H. Merryman, 5609; Atkinson's plurality, 30,760.

The vote for Judge Fred L. Williams, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the full term in the Supreme Court, Division 2, was 186,545. The vote for Judge John I. Williamson, who was unopposed for the unexpired term in the same division of the court, was 185,264, and that for John L. Sullivan, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, was 184,590. The total vote cast for Democratic candidates for Governor, including 388 for Ruby D. Garrett, who had formally withdrawn before the primary, was 178,719.

There was no contested nomination on the Republican ticket. The combined vote of the two Republican candidates for Governor was 197,719, or 19,000 more than the total Democratic vote for Governor, and 11,174 more than Judge Williams' vote.

The official plurality of Senator Spencer, Republican, for renomination over Dwight F. Davis, his nearest competitor, is 22,326. Spencer received 95,867 votes, Davis 73,541 and James L. Minnis 23,341. Arthur M. Hyde's official plurality over E. E. E. McJimsey for the Republican nomination for Governor is 39,111, the vote having been: Hyde, 118,415; McJimsey, 79,304.

The Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, which was in doubt for a few days, is shown to have been won by John H. Stone of Butler, with a plurality of 39,545 over Vincent Heisserer.

Conway Elder's majority for the Republican nomination for the unexpired term in the Supreme Court, over N. T. Gentry, was 51,679.

More than 100 women are members of town councils in Sweden.

THE STATE TICKETS, WITH PLURALITIES

DEMOCRATIC	
For U. S. Senator	
Breckinridge Long	21,381
For Governor	
John M. Atkinson	30,760
For Lieutenant Governor	
Carter M. Buford	11,829
For Sec. of State	
John L. Sullivan	*
For State Auditor	
Geo. H. Middlekamp	45,257
For State Treasurer	
John H. Stone	39,545
For Attorney-General	
Wm. H. Meredith	10,445
Division 1.	
Unexp. term	
Wm. T. Ragland	7,135
Division 2.	
Full term	
Fred L. Williams	*
Division 2.	
Unexp. term	
John I. Williamson	*
Judge St. L. Ct. of Appeals	
Hickman P. Rodgers	13,600
REPUBLICAN	
For U. S. Senator	
Selden P. Spencer	22,326
For Governor	
Arthur M. Hyde	39,111
For Lieutenant Governor	
Hiram Lloyd	9,986
For Sec. of State	
Chas. U. Becker	24,560
For State Auditor	
Geo. E. Hackmann	72,561
For State Treasurer	
L. D. Thompson	70,445
For Attorney-General	
Jesse W. Barrett	42,189
JUDGE SUPREME COURT	
Division 1.	
Unexp. term	
Conway Elder	51,679
Division 2.	
Full term	
David E. Blair	7,469
Division 2.	
Unexp. term	
Edward Higbee	14,365
Judge St. L. Ct. of Appeals	
Geo. D. Reynolds	155
*No opposition.	

Nice silk hose for ladies and men at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Ables returned Wednesday morning from a trip to Kentucky.

Dr. and Mrs. V. D. Hunter and children left Thursday morning, by auto, for a visit with relatives in Litchfield and Hardensburg, Ky.

Miss Floy Wolfenbarger, who was formerly a teacher in the Sikeston schools, but who has been in Government service in Washington, D. C. for the past two years, has severed her connection with Uncle Sam and is now at home in Perry, Mo. She will teach in Cuba the coming school term.

Announcement

I have purchased the SCOTT COUNTY BOTTLING WORKS, located in Sikeston, Mo., opposite the Frisco Depot, and will continue the making of Soda Water of all kinds, and also the wholesale distribution of Budweiser. The business will be under the management of B. Franklin Smith and it will be our constant aim to make the best drinks possible to be made from pure sugar, pure syrups and flavoring, and bottled in a sanitary way. Every effort will be made to give you a pure, wholesome drink with no substitutes used, as we intend to build the business on quality and service.

All orders will be promptly delivered and should you have any empty cases, please write or telephone 136, and we will call for them.

We are here with you, A SIKESTON BUSINESS and solicit your business.

Scott County Bottling Works

E. E. Arterburn

Phone 156

FRENCH IN AGREEMENT WITH U. S. ON POLAND, SAYS COLBY

Reply Takes Position "Without Reservation With Principles in Armenian Note."

Washington, Aug. 18.—The French reply to the American note on the Russian-Polish situation, "states without reservation that the French Government is in entire agreement with the principles set forth in the American note," Secretary Colby stated today.

It adopts almost in identical words the views of this Government regarding the Soviet regime in Russia," Colby continued, "and declares that France can have no official relations with a government which is resolved to conspire against its institutions; whose diplomats will be instigators of revolt, and whose spokesmen proclaim that they sign contracts with the intention not to observe them."

An informal reply to the American note has been received from the note Italian Government, Colby said, with a promise of a complete and formal reply soon.

A Good Secretary

John T. Stinson, secretary of the Southeast Missouri Farm Bureau, is doing a splendid work for the district, not only in stimulating members of the various farm bureaus to keener appreciation of the central organization, but in securing publicity that counts in farm journals and the press of the country.

His exhibit at Decatur, Indiana, showed the people of the Hoosier state just what Southeast Missouri can do in growing farm products, and it is bound to bring many Indiana farmers to join those who have already come and settled with us.

Because of his experience as secretary of the Missouri State Fair and his wide acquaintance with people, Mr. Stinson is peculiarly fitted for the position he now fills and the Southeast Missouri organization is to be congratulated on having his services.—Cape Missourian.

Mrs. Earl Sams and little daughter, Hortense, visited friends in Lilbourn this week.

Miss Ruth Crowe returned Wednesday afternoon from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Amory, Miss.

W. E. Davis and family, who recently moved here from St. Louis, have rented Mrs. Lily McGee's home for the winter. Mr. Davis, who has been a member of the faculty in both the Malden and Bloomfield schools, has decided to give his entire time to the management of his farm near Matthews.

\$50,000,000 ROAD BOND ISSUE IN STATE

Plans for the organization of a campaign in behalf of the proposed \$50,000,000 bond issue for good roads were given by I. R. Kelso of Cape Girardeau, president of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs, at a meeting of that association at Sedalia yesterday.

Kelso pointed out that Missouri should profit by the successful experience of Illinois in organizing and financing a similar campaign. "Organization is the all important feature," Kelso said, "and means success to the campaign. We have printed with pride the record made by Missouri in all of the war campaigns. This record was the result of intense organized effort."

"The success of the bond issue at the coming November election will depend upon the same type of unselfish service, and the same kind of intense organized effort on the part of the people of the entire state."

"The actual work of the proposed bond issue campaign will be done by the commercial organizations of the state in the same spirit and manner in which they handled the war work campaigns."

Kelso suggested that workers in the campaign should lay stress on the idea that the proposed bond issue is not a political move, and has no partisan features; that in organizing campaign committees, farmers should be members, in as much as the roads are to be built in the country; that intensive publicity is necessary in newspapers, posters and other publicity material, and speakers capable of submitting the proposition forcibly and convincingly; that every organization in each district be brought into co-operation in the campaign; and that precinct workers campaign for the bond issue at the polls on election day.

Above all he urged attention to detail in organizing the forces in every district.—Globe-Democrat.

Work was begun Tuesday morning on Harry Young's new home, which is being erected on the lot on North street just east of the J. A. Young home. The house is to be two-story of Kellastone finish with nine rooms, bath, sleeping porch, breakfast room, etc. When completed this will be one of the most attractive of the many handsome homes for which Sikeston is noted. Another to be added to the list is the bungalow, now in the course of construction, of Judge T. B. Dudley. This home is being built on Park Avenue on the lot between Mrs. Emma Kendall's and Dr. A. J. Milem's home. This will also be a nine room house with all modern conveniences.

"GET OFF THE PORCH", LONG'S INTERPRETATION OF G. O. P.

Candidate in Speech at Sedalia Criticizes Senators Harding and Spencer.

Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 18.—Breckinridge Long, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, in a speech at the Missouri State Fair today attacked Senator Harding and Senator Spencer for the Republican stand in favor of a separate peace with Germany, and voiced a new interpretation of G. O. P., which he said now means "Get off the porch." Long said:

"'G. O. P.' has a new meaning. For many years it has had a well-known meaning, but after 30 days of Republican front-porch campaigning, 'G. O. P.' has been given by the people of America a new interpretation, and they say that it means 'Get off the porch.'"

"The porch is all Mr. Harding has to stand on. His platform is meaningless and susceptible to every interpretation, but he has given it at least one definite meaning."

"Senator Spencer has vacillated as much on the League of Nations as he has on the other questions before the Senate, but he stood hitched to the Lodge reservations longer than to any other position. It is to be presumed now that he takes his position in one of the knotholes of the Republican platform and sits with Mr. Harding in advocating a separate peace with Germany."

M'ADOO CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Aug. 18.—William G. McAdoo called on President Wilson today for the first time since the Democratic national convention. As he entered the executive offices he was halted by the photographers. He did not like the first snap.

"That was too solemn," he said. "Get one while I am smiling. I don't want anybody to think I am unhappy over the outcome at San Francisco."

The longest pendulum ever made was 37 feet in length and was swung from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower.

Mrs. Grover Wilson was in Vanduser Wednesday as the honor guest at a birthday dinner given at the home of her mother.

Mr. Tulloch (Scotty) from St. Louis is now with us. All Oldsmobile owners can now get the desired attention to their cars, as it is our intention to maintain a permanent service and sales station of Oldsmobiles, both pleasure cars and trucks.—Tri-County Auto Sales Company, corner Center and New Madrid Streets.

NOVEL PARTY GIVEN BY EPWORTH LEAGUE

The "Graduate in One Night" party given Monday evening for the entertainment of members of the Epworth League, was a most delightful party, one of the out-of-the-ordinary affairs. After the guests had assembled at the home of Mrs. W. T. Shanks, they were called to order and conducted to the band stand in Malone Park, which had been lighted, decorated with class colors and arranged for a school room. "Lessons" were heard and the classes graduated—each lesson furnishing quite a bit of amusement. The diplomas, so cleverly worded, will be treasured by the graduates as souvenirs. Refreshments of sandwiches and punch were served at a School Lunch. Much credit is due to Miss Jennie Watts, president of the League, for the success of this affair.

Card of Thanks

We take this means of expressing our grateful appreciation of the kindness shown and assistance given by friends and neighbors during the illness and death of our beloved wife and mother.

Dr. B. R. Lennox and family.

Nice huck towels 25c.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Jean Ruff came in from Cape Girardeau Wednesday afternoon for a visit with Mrs. Girard Dover.

Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. Charles Dover and babe went Tuesday night to St. Louis, where the Dover baby, who has been ill for some time, will be under the care of a specialist.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Guthrie returned to Sikeston Wednesday from a brief wedding trip to visit Mrs. Guthrie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roush, before going to their home in Charleston.

Misses Chloe and Polly Fink of Bloomfield came Wednesday for a visit with their many Sikeston friends. Miss Chloe, who was formerly language and mathematic teacher in the Sikeston High School, is now teacher in Shreveport, La.

Mr. Chas. Prather of Advance, was selected by the Republicans in session at Poplar Bluff last week, as one of the state committee from the Fourteenth District. Mr. Prather was one of the "boys" who were bought for \$300 by Mr. Lowden.

THE CHAUTAUQUA TICKETS NOW READY

The guarantors of the Chautauqua met at the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening and selected Rev. Barnes as chairman and Cecil Greer as secretary.

Rev. Barnes, Homer Decker, and C. H. Denman were appointed a committee to call on the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Club to get them to place the 400 tickets for the Chautauqua. The W. C. T. U. was selected to dispose of the tickets for which they will receive a percentage of perhaps \$80 or \$100 that will be applied to their Community Building Fund. The tickets this year will be sold for \$2.20 including war tax, which is a very cheap rate for the ten entertainments. Every family in the city should secure sufficient tickets for their own use at once and assist the ladies this much.

The Baptist Church.

Begin Sunday School with us Sunday morning at 9:45.

The morning service at 11 a. m. subject "The Old Nature and the New Life." Our evening service commences at 8 p. m. subject "Prisoners of Hope".

B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. subject "Stewardship and Tithing". Teachers Training Class meets each Tuesday evening at 7 p. m. and choir practice at 8 p. m.

Make a resolution and then carry it out by coming to prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

We welcome you to our services.

The Christian Church

Next Sunday, August 22nd, will mark the close of Pastor Mitchell's ministry in Sikeston.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., the International Lesson is "A Prayer for Pardon", Psalm 51:1-17.

Church Worship at 10:45 a. m., sermon theme, "The Care of Souls."

Preaching services at 8 p. m., sermon theme, "Joseph—The Life of a Dream"; this is the closing study in the Book of Genesis.

Come and let us go up to the House of the Lord; come, let us worship together. There is a welcome for any and all at the Friendly Church for a Friendly People.

Miss Carrie Hess departed Tuesday morning for Shreveport, Louisiana to begin her new work.

PROGRAMME

of the

Ninth Annual Convention of The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Chaffee, Scott County, Missouri

Baptist Church

COUNTY OFFICERS

President.....Miss Sadie Emory, Sikeston
Vice-President.....Mrs. Mary Earles, Morley
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. Ella Law, Sikeston
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. Kate Allen, Blodgett
Treasurer.....Mrs. Ella Hess, Sikeston

Wednesday Evening, August 25, 8:00 O'Clock

Song.....
Devotional Exercises.....Mrs. Ella Hess
Address of Welcome.....
Response.....Miss Rowena Shaner
Music.....
Address.....Mrs. Lettie Hill May, (State Cor. Sec'y. W. C. T. U.)
Collection.....
Benediction.....

Tuesday, August 26, 9:00 A. M.

Convention called to order by President
Song—Crusade Hymn
Reading—Crusade Psalm
Prayer.....Mrs. Grant
Roll Call.....Recording Sec'y., Mrs. Kate Allen
Appointment of Committees, Credentials, Courtesies, Membership, Resolutions, Press, Citizenship School.....Mrs. Lettie Hill May, St. Louis
Solo
Memorial Services
Noontide Prayer
Adjournment

1:30 O'Clock P. M.

Music
Prayer
Report of County President.....Mrs. Sadie Emory, Sikeston
Report of County Treasurer.....Mrs. Ella Hess, Sikeston
Report of Local Unions.....Presidents
Benton.....Mrs. Columbia Spencer
Blodgett.....Mrs. Dovie Shamley
Chaffee.....Mrs. Addie Smiley
Commerce.....Mrs. Elsie Clack
Fornfelt.....Mrs. May Grant
Morley.....Mrs. Mary Earles
Oran.....Mrs. Cline
Sikeston.....Mrs. Maud Stubbs
Vanduser.....Mrs. Ida Mason
Music
County Superintends Hour
Flower Mission.....Mrs. May Grant
Christian Citizenship School.....Mrs. Mary Milem
Medal Contest.....Mrs. Byrd Fox
Mother's Meeting.....Mrs. Mabel Baker
Parliamentary Usage.....Mrs. Dora Bailey
Press.....Mrs. C. A. Stallings
Social Meetings.....Mrs. Stella Thomas
Sunday School.....Mrs. Nell Tomlinson
Temperance Literature.....Miss Julia Wade
Law Enforcement.....Mrs. Dora Bailey
Report of Credentials Committee
Election of Officers
Pledges for State and County Work
Reports of Committees
Reading of Minutes
Announcements
Adjournment

Thursday Evening, 8:00 O'Clock

Medal Contest
Music
Fines

FARM FOR SALE

Have the selling of the William T. York farm. Located 6 miles Southeast of Sikeston, Mo., on the rock road. This splendid farm consists of 200 acres, in cultivation, except a grove; has a new 9-room residence, a large barn, etc. Also will sell all the stock and all the farming implements now on this farm, possession can be given in a very short time, by agreement. This is a very productive farm, and the price is low enough to make it a fine opportunity as an investment. For price and terms write to or call on

William Buesching

Real Estate Agent

New Madrid, Missouri

FARMS FOR SALE

Drained Bottom, Upland, Creek Bottom and River Farms, large and small, prices and terms right, near a real good town. Write for prices.

SEIFERT & FIELDS

Poplar Bluff, Mo.

What is Sunday?

What is
Sunday?

A Pertinent Inquiry.

It is pertinent to inquire of Senator Harding which element of his party he would train with in the event of his election to the Presidency. He failed to make his position clear in his speech of acceptance, and the public is still waiting to hear from him whether he would align himself with the irreconcilable enemies of the treaty and the League of Nations, such as Senators Johnson and Borah, or such pro-league Republicans as former President Taft, who, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger about the time of the President's return from Versailles with the treaty, said, "Now that President Wilson brings back to us a real league and has fully made good his announced purpose, it would greatly please this country if the Senators could give him unanimous support," and expressed the hope "that a forward-looking Senate will not seek to defeat this grand advance of mankind toward a just and lasting peace."

Mrs. Milton Haas is taking a much needed rest at the home of her mother in St. Louis.

Miss Eunice McKnight and Miss Roberta Cahoon, both of Chaffee, are visiting Miss Dixie Fox.

Mrs. George Kirk and son Charles Leonard, who have been visiting Mrs. Kirk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kornegger, left Tuesday night for her home in Kansas City.

Forty Years a Republican.

It indeed grieves me to write this letter, being a life-long Republican and having voted the Republican ticket for the last forty years without ever splitting it, but I am forced now to relieve my conscience, to come out squarely for the election of Governor Cox and the other national Democratic candidates.

I have just finished reading Governor Cox's acceptance speech, and on comparing it with Senator Harding's I am forced to make the above statement. I certainly do admire a man who comes out squarely on all issues and does not straddle as Senator Harding has done.

Geo. J. Harcourt, Brooklyn, Aug. 7., New York Times.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis of Bertrand were guests Sunday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John Fox.

Miss Lora Fulkerson is again on duty at the Farmers Dr. G. & Co. Co., after a two weeks' vacation spent visiting at various points in Illinois.

Miss Dixie Fox was among the guests at a week end houseparty given last week by Rev. and Mrs. Linn Haw of Bertrand, in honor of Miss Vera Bray of St. Louis.

Mrs. Earl Malone is in St. Louis this week having gone up with her sister, Miss Kate Moccabee of Morehouse, who entered a hospital for treatment and possibly an operation.

MORE ALCOHOLISM CASES IN N. Y. THAN EVER BEFORE

New York, August 18.—The number of cases of alcoholic treatment in the Bellevue Hospital has increased within the past few weeks until it is virtually equal to that of preprohibition days, according to a report of Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Charities, made public today.

The difference between now and former times, however, he said, is in the symptoms of the ailment and the manner of treatment.

"Most of the patients," he said, "go down in a hurry, without warning, and recover quickly—if at all. In nearly every case it is discovered that the person has only one or two drinks, after which his mind becomes blank. He knows nothing until he awakens in the institution the next morning."

Cook's orchestra went to Caruthersville Wednesday evening to furnish music for a big dance.

Miss Lucille Davis, who has been visiting friends in Malden, returned home Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. G. W. Gould and daughter Betty left Thursday for an over Sunday visit in Villa Ridge, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tyer were in Gray Ridge Thursday for a brief visit with their daughter, Mrs. Nancy Henson.

Mrs. Wm. Carson, who recently underwent an operation in a St. Louis Hospital, returned home Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. May Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Chambliss, left for Detroit the latter part of the week to join her husband, who is an expert saw filer in one of the big concerns of that city.

B. B. Kinder, who pitched for the Sikeston team the first half of the season, pitched a 1-hit game for the Fredericktown team in that city last Sunday. Kinder will teach in Michigan the coming school year.

Miss Pauline Welter and Victor Sherer of Vanduser were married Wednesday were married Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock in Benton. Miss Annie Welter and Nick Welter, cousin and brother of the bride, were the only attendants. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents in Vanduser. The young people expect to begin housekeeping on a farm near Benton.

COX CALLED TENNESSEE GOVERNOR ON PHONE

Columbus, Ohio, August 18.—Just how hard Gov. Cox fought for the enfranchisement of the women is illustrated by the fact that he called up Gov. Roberts of Tennessee on the telephone this morning and asked him about the situation.

Gov. Roberts, so the story goes, told Gov. Cox that he was in touch with a man who could "put suffrage across."

"Remember that the women of America are for the League of Nations and they ought to have a chance to vote for it," Gov. Cox is quoted as having said.

Then Gov. Roberts is said to have given this word:

"Boys, I guess we have got to do it."

Mrs. J. P. Gilbert visited friends in Charleston Thursday.

Tom Russell is spending a vacation at his home in Ellington, Mo.

Leon Heisserer of Oran is visiting this week at the home of his aunt, Mrs. John Welter.

Mrs. J. A. Cline and Mrs. George Rasmussen of Oran were guest Monday of Mrs. R. C. Finley.

Hildreth and Tessie Dill are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Hildreth in Kuttawa, Ky.

Miss Jessie Brothers is expected Sunday from St. Louis to begin her work as trimmer in Miss Garden's Millinery Shop.

Mrs. Louis Hinkle and Miss Marguerite Hinkle returned Wednesday afternoon from several weeks' stay at Dawson Springs, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Olive of Des Moines, Ia. are announcing the birth of an eight pound daughter, who arrived at their home August 7. The little Miss has been named Marjorie Jean.

All members of the W. C. T. U. who have not made returns from the quarter stretch drive please make returns at once to Mrs. Mark Dorroh, Treasurer, at the next meeting, second Wednesday in September.

About one-half of the yearly surplus honey production in the United States is reached by July 1, and at that time, this year, the yield of surplus honey per colony of bees was 25½ pounds, as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. This was about the same as in 1919, and about 4 pounds above the estimate for 1918 to July 1.

Measuring the prices of a hog in bushels of corn, instead of in dollars, is a form of applied mathematics used by the United States Department of Agriculture in keeping tab on prices of farm products. Theoretically 100 pounds of live hogs should be worth about 13 bushels of corn. That ratio varies. It is generally highest in the corn belt and lowest in New England, the far South, and the far West. At the present time the ratio is unusually narrow—that is, 100 pounds of hogs is not worth as many bushels of corn as usual. The department draws the inference that during the next 12 months hogs will advance more than corn or corn will decline more than hogs.

The days are entirely too short to get in the various social functions that are being planned and the young people have adopted a set-the-alarm-and-get-up-early plan to solve the problem. Thursday morning at four o'clock, a party of young girls enjoyed a "splash" party at the ditch. The party consisted of Misses Polly Fink of Bloomfield, Honora Bailey, Ruth Arterburn, Abbey Morrisson, Eva Jones, Dorothy Miller, Elizabeth Welch, Françoise and Hilma Black, Annette Smith, Kathryn Jewell. The party was given in honor of Miss Fink. Plans are being made to repeat the stunt Friday morning at the same hour and to cook a gypsy breakfast after the splash. Misses Ruth McCoy, Lillian Kendall and Miriam Decker plan to be on hands for the next party unless because of being sleep-heads, they loose out a second time.

Members of the Scott County Bankers' Association were entertained Wednesday evening by the Farmers Bank of Commerce Charles M. Wylie, cashier, acting as host. Every bank in the county was represented, excepting two of the Sikeston banks. The members of the Association with their guests representatives of the Southeast Missouri Trust Co., the Sturdivant Bank and the First National Bank of Cape Girardeau and from each of the Charleston banks, were entertained with a boat excursion from Commerce to Cape Girardeau with a banquet served on board the Bald Eagle. A real jazz band and dancing added to the evening's fun. Upon the arrival of the boat at Cape Girardeau, automobiles were found waiting to carry the guests to the respective homes. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Sikeston, September 18. On this occasion the Citizens Bank will be the entertainers.

THEY ARE COMING



Every express brings new fall merchandise, including new styles in ladies' footwear, both boots and oxfords.

Hundreds of new suits have been put in stock this week, and by the close of the week we will have the most representative stock of men's and boys' clothes that we have ever shown.

Come in and look them over.

Buckner Ragsdale Store Company

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston

PUBLIC SALE

Thursday, August 26, 1920

1:30 P. M.

I will offer at public sale on the farm of A. J. Matthews on which I live, on north end of Big Opening, about six miles southeast of Sikeston, the following described property:

Six Choice Work Mules, Three Fine Brood Mares, Two Filly Colts, Also a lot of Farm Machinery.

TERMS

Cash or Good Note, 8 per cent interest.

WYLIE AYERS

OWNER

R. A. McCORD, Auctioneer

Ben Welter and Steve Schroff are in Sedalia this week taking in the State Fair.

Russell Walker writes from St. Francis hospital, Cape Girardeau, that he is improving rapidly under the treatment being given him there.

Mrs. Walter Irvine of Little Rock, and Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Davis, Miss Dot and Billy Davis of St. Louis are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lawrence this week.

Rev. A. H. Barnes has chosen "Infringement in One Is Infringement in All" as the subject for the sermon Sunday morning at the M. E. Church. For the evening service: "The Animals of the Bible."

Hoo! Hoo! Skinnay bring the gang and meet us on the corner Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock and let us go to the show. The Six Freaks are going to play "The Wolf" in Hershey Tyer's dad's barn. Admission 2c. Be sure and bring your 2c.

Every poultry raiser should make a study of the market demands. A uniform color of eggs and flesh in poultry is desirable. A mixed flock will not produce uniform eggs or meat, and eggs from such a flock are not desirable for hatching.

Mrs. Hettie L. May, State Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. T. U., will give an address August 26 at the meeting in Chaffee subject: "Christian Citizenship School."

Miss Rowena Shaner, State Vice-President, will also be present at the meeting.

Father George Ryan entertained the following friends at a dinner Wednesday given in honor of Archbishop Burns, of Galveston, Tex., who is his guest for a few days: Rev. Father Ryan of New Madrid, Father McMann of Portageville, Father Kain of St. Louis, Father O'Leary of Chaffee and Father Newman of St. Mary's joined the party here Thursday.

In its effort to hold down hog cholera with a reduced force, the United States Department of Agriculture is putting out a new type of poster. In a sense it is a service chart. Its picture says to the farmer, "When your hog looks like this, look out for cholera." The picture of a hog in colors shows the visible symptoms of the disease. There is printed on the poster information as to how to proceed.

All Ready For Fall

Next season apparel is now occupying the center of the stage, summer being ended as far as the designer and manufacturer are concerned. Interesting as many of the new features are, it is but stating the facts in the case to emphasize that up to the present no radical style changes have taken place and that the general silhouette remains much the same as during the past two or three seasons.

The tendency is to straight lines. Skirts continue to give the impression of narrowness, but they are actually a trifle wider, the extra width being let in usually in the form of an inverted pleat or two somewhere. The pleat, generally in the center back, is scarcely visible, but it certainly gives the wearer of the

frock or suit greater freedom in walking.

The use of nailheads as trimming is a feature of many fall frocks, both for street and afternoon wear. Nailheads, of course, are not new. They have been used off and on for twelve or fifteen years, possibly longer. They are effective, however.

Wanted—Competent woman for general housework. Apply at The Standard office.

O. L. THOMPSON
Eyesight Specialist
Sikeston, Mo.
Room 206
Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.
Office closed Mondays
Consultation Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed

STILL IN THE RING

The firm of Goodwin & Jean is still doing business at the old stand, where they will be glad to pay the high dollar for your Poultry and Eggs.

Goodwin & Jean

Pearl White, famous as a motion picture star, began her career as a trapeze performer with a traveling circus.

FOR SALE—40 acres fair improvements. 30 in cultivation, balance in timber. Five miles southwest of Dexter, Mo. \$112.50 per acre cash. Good till, no incumbrance. For particulars, address I. O. Alexander, Dexter, Mo., R. 3. 2t pd.

Extra special. 99c on men's dress shirts.—Pinnell Store Co.

Exports declared at the Madrid (Spain) consulate for the United States increased from \$106,073 in 1918 to \$600,653 during the past year.

FOR RENT—One dwelling within three blocks from business district. Five large rooms, outhouse for servant. Modern improvements. Apply Sikeston Merc. Co.

LUMBER CONVENTION PROGRAM NOW READY

The following program has been arranged for the Eighth Annual Convention of the Southeast Missouri Retail Lumber Dealers Association to be held in this city Thursday, August 26. The auditorium of the City Hall will be used as headquarters for the visitors and there all business sessions will be held:

Morning session, Thursday, August 26th, 9:30 p. m. sharp.

Registration and receiving of badges at auditorium entrance 9:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. (Admission to all session will be by badge of the convention.)

Call to order, 10:30 a. m., Pres. Chas. E. Kiefner, Perryville, Mo.

Song—America, Assembly, Invocation, Rev. A. H. Barnes, Sikeston, Mo.

Address of Welcome, Hon. C. C. White, Mayor of Sikeston, Mo.

Response, Jake Lowe, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Sole—Selection, Miss Hazel Stubbs, President's Address, Hon. Chas. E. Kiefner, Perryville, Mo.

Roll Call of Members and Secretary's Report, J. S. N. Farquhar, Fredericktown, Mo.

Treasurer's Report, Oscar Fuller, Portageville, Mo.

The ladies will be present at the above session.

Intermission for Lunch.

Afternoon Session 1:30 p. m. sharp

Call to order, Pres. Chas. E. Kiefner, Sunshine and Shadow in the Retail Lumber Business, A. J. Dillman, Caruthersville, Mo.

How to Make Your Business Pay, C. W. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.

How and What to Learn From Traveling Salesmen, A. W. Greer, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Trucks and Trailers, W. H. Powell, St. James, Mo.

Learning and Serving Your Community Requirements, W. R. Isherwood, St. Louis, Mo.

Question Box Opened, Secretary J. S. N. Farquhar.

General discussion and round table talk. All present requested to take part, as the question box no doubt will contain some live subjects for all lumbermen.

Intermission.

Evening Session, August 26, 8 sharp

Banquet dining hall of M. E. Church

Toastmaster, Pres. Chas. E. Kiefner

Music, Sikeston Orchestra.

Vocal Solo, "Break of Day", Miss Hazel Stubbs, Sikeston, Mo.

Address, "Turning Defects Into Dollars", L. F. Ross, Kansas City, Mo.

Violin Solo, "Souvenir", Miss Ruth Crowe, Sikeston, Mo.

Address, "Thoughts", Hon. R. E. Bailey, Sikeston, Mo.

Sikeston Band will meet all trains.

The following ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been appointed to assist in preparing and serving the banquet to be tendered the visitors. Should there be any included in the list who will be unable to serve they are requested to notify Mrs. Maude Stubbs, president of the Union, at once.

Committee on arrangement of Dining Hall: Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. J. W. Black, Mrs. W. S. Smith. To assist in the kitchen: Mrs. Alfred Moore, Mrs. J. H. Keady, Mrs. R. C. Finley, Mrs. W. T. Shanks. Fruit Cocktail: Mrs. A. B. Skillman, Mrs. John L. Tanner. Salads: Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Miss Isabelle Hess. Coffee: Mrs. M. G. Gresham, Mrs. J. D. Peal. Ice tea: Mrs. Ed Hollingsworth, Mrs. Otis Brown. Bread: Mrs. Nannie Meyers, Mrs. Marion Jewell. Cake and cream: Mrs. J. C. Lescher, Mrs. J. H. Held.

The following young girls, to be dressed in white and yellow costumes will serve as waitresses: Misses Oma and Fern Scott, Kathleen Marshall, Geneva Norrid, Josephine Robinson, Elizabeth Welch, Ethel Decker, Phyllis Gould, Corinne McGee, Vera Cunningham and Ruth McCoy.

Miss Florence Pryor of Fomfelt is the guest of Miss Addie Buckley.

St. Louis and Memphis papers. Delivered to all parts of the city.—Roscoe Marks.

Misses Amy and Fern Allen, Miss Laura Ruhl and Mrs. Gord Dill returned Thursday morning from several days stay in St. Louis.

Mrs. Emma Kendall, Worthy Matron, accompanied by C. A. Cook, Worthy Patron and the following members of Sikeston Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star went to Morehouse Wednesday evening to initiate seventeen candidates in the Morehouse Chapter: Mrs. C. A. Cook, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. Wm. Carroll, Mrs. John L. Tanner, Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mrs. F. E. Mount, Mrs. Handy Smith, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, Mrs. Harry Young, Misses Anna Carroll and Anna Randol. After the initiatory work a delightful luncheon was served at Moccabee's Cafe. The Morehouse Chapter has only recently been organized and the officers being unused to the work were anxious to have it demonstrated by an older Chapter.

New styles and patterns in men's ties. Right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

The W. C. T. U. has agreed to sell Chautauqua tickets for the Chautauqua Committee and are now ready to call on each and every person in town. A season ticket purchased now will cost only \$2.20. Do not wait to buy from the Chautauqua people, for season tickets bought then will cost \$3.30 each.

Carl Bess returned Tuesday from St. Louis, having gone up to see about the adjustment of his insurance. 48 7-16 per cent of his loss in the recent fire was covered by insurance, which was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. Workmen are busily engaged in clearing away the debris and Mr. Bess expects the construction of the new building to be started within two weeks, at least. Owners of the property adjoining Mr. Bess are favorably impressed with the idea of erecting two-story buildings, which as a whole would have the appearance of one building. This plan would give ten store rooms on the ground floor and 10 flats above. This proposition will be decided definitely within a few days.

Mrs. Arnold Roth and Miss Irma Wilson entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. O. Rodes with a five hundred party. Among the invited guests were Miss Burnice Tanner, Mrs. Randol Wilson, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. Earl Riga, Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Miss Margaret Shanks, Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. Harry Dudley, Miss Helen Thomas, Mrs. Girard Dover, Miss Lucille Kendall, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. W. S. Way, Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Miss Louise McGee, Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Moore Greer, Mrs. Carl Bess, Mrs. Charles Lindley, Miss Leita Lindley, Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Mrs. Sayers Tanner, Miss Ruth Crowe, Miss Marjorie Smith, Miss Oral Cleaver, Miss Virginia Welborne, Miss Bess Williams, Mrs. Carroll Belden, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Miss Isabelle Hess, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. Jean Ruff.

MALONE THEATRE

Good Music Each Night

MONDAY

Metro Presents

BERT LYTELL

in

"Alias Jimmy Valentine"

and

Mr. and Mrs. Carter DeHaven

in

"Close To Nature"

28c & 17c

TUESDAY

William Fox Presents

WILLIAM RUSSELL

in

"Leave it To Me"

and

Sunshine Comedy

"Foot Light Maids"

22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY

Goldwyn Presents

TOM MOORE

in

"Lord and Lady Algy"

and

Rainbow Comedy

28c & 17c

THURSDAY

Pathe Feature Presents

VIRGINIA PEARSON

in

"The Bishop's Emeralds"

and

Pathe News and Ford Weekly

22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects

11c & 22c

COMING

J. Stewart Blackton Production

"The Blood Barrier"

Wm. Fox

"She Tiger"

Pathe Presents

Frank Keenan

in

"The False Code"

One-Half Million Builders of Good Will

Dodge Brothers business has just reached and passed another milestone in its history.

In a little over five years more than one-half million Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have been placed in the hands of owners. If this sales record represented the appeal of a price, the total would not be particularly impressive.

The important thing is that the car is not thought of in terms of price, but in terms of value. How often you hear the car spoken of—and how seldom the price!

It is the quality of thought that surrounds it which makes this success noteworthy.

Because people think well of these cars, it is still impossible for Dodge Brothers to build enough of them.

Seldom has there been a finer example of the force of friendly thoughts.

It is an inspiration and an encouragement to build well—because the reward, in America, is so great and so sure.

With nothing but good will toward them in American homes

—how could Dodge Brothers do less than they have done?

Nothing has checked or hindered for so much as a single week, the continued bestowal of this recognition and reward.

The eagerness to own the car is greater today than it ever has been.

The reason is not far to seek. Take first the mere numerical ownership.

Remember that the satisfaction of one-half million owners is not casual, but deep and profound. Multiply them by the average family of even three.

Remember that all of these are warm friends.

Then think of the leaven of thought leavening the whole mass.

You will begin to understand, then, why Dodge Brothers have been building new buildings ever since the business began.

You will understand why the works in which the car is built are still steadily spreading and expanding.

You will get an idea of how much men can do when the homes of America are solidly behind them.

LOUIS C. ERDMANN

100 N. Kingshighway

Babe Ruth has knocked his 43rd home run.

See our line of organdies and voiles.—Pinnell Store Co.

Miss Edie and Clint Campbell were shopping in St. Louis this week.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

Miss Vivian Vanausdale of Caruthersville is the guest of E. J. Malone and family.

Goodwin and Jean poultry house reopened Thursday with A. B. Proffer again in charge. Mr. Proffer's family will probably not move back for a month or more.

Miss Clara Moore has extended invitations to one hundred or more guests at a "Sunrise Dance" from 2 until 5 o'clock this morning (Friday) at 2 o'clock. Dancing will be followed by an elaborate breakfast served at Hardy's. The young people are anxiously awaiting the zero hour.

The Honey-heart melons of Southeast Missouri are in great demand due not only to their excellent flavor, sweetness and size, but also to the fact that buyers are eager to buy graded and guaranteed melons. The larger size is called for at all times and commands good prices, the smaller stuff moving slowly. Fifty-four carloads were sold in the Sikeston district Wednesday by Mr. Plank of the Ozark Fruit Growers Association. Melons are moving so rapidly that it has been necessary to increase the office of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau, being used as headquarters by Mr. Plank.

Mrs. Walter Clymer entertained the following relatives at her home 510 North New Madrid Street. The affair was given in honor of her sister, Miss Alma Harris of St. Louis. The guest list included Mrs. Laura Smith, Mrs. Frank Sikes, Mrs. Frank Smith, Annette and Frank Hardin Smith, Mrs. Handy Smith and Lynn, Mrs. W. S. Smith and children, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. Joe Matthews and children, Mrs. Bettie Matthews, Mrs. Mollie Long, Mrs. Jess Kimes and Mildred Mrs. James Klein, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. C. A. Cook, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. Jennie Green, Mrs. Albert Shields, Lillian and Louise, Mrs. Hattie Conrad, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, John and Kendall, Mrs. Chas. Dover and children and Mrs. C. H. Harris.

Australia has only three Sunday newspapers.

LOST—Lady's brooch set with ruby cluster. Lost in north part of town. Return to Standard office. It pd.

The Chicago Clubs have bought "Lefty" Fuhr from Omaha, Nebraska team for \$15,000. Fuhr has set a record in Western League this year by striking out 131. This record makes him pitched for Sikeston two years ago.

The discovery in Sweden of a loaf of bread made from pea flour in the time of the Vikings has disclosed the fact that peas were cultivated in Europe more than 1000 years ago.

In India and Burmah the code still allows natives to be flogged for certain offenses. As many as 2000 native are flogged yearly in Burmah, but these floggings, as a rule, are not of a severe character.

Eyes Examined

Glasses Fitted

Properly Fitted Eyeglasses



Flat Lense



Toric Lense

TAKE THE TIME TO SAVE YOUR EYES.

Normal vision not only means good eyesight, but good feeling free from headaches and those nauseating dull eye aches combined with dizziness, etc.

Procrastination is the thief of better eyesight, relief of headaches and general better feelings. To feel right you must see right.

I did not merely pick up my knowledge of the eyes and their many diseases and the various combinations of eyeglass lenses required to make vision more comfortable and not necessarily to improve vision in all cases.

My services are professional covered by diploma as proof of a twelve months attendance course in one of the most reputable optical colleges in the country, combined with ten years practical experience and associations with men having thirty years experience. Equipment, ambition and determination to render as perfect service and absolute satisfaction as trying can produce.

If your eyesight is failing rapidly or you detect any abnormal condition, consult me or someone, don't delay. If your child complains with headaches, letters running together, spots floating in air, dizziness, in fact, any complaint from the child should not be overlooked. Satisfy yourself by having their eyes examined. I find new glasses I will tell you so, if not I will tell you what to do to help them. It's important before starting to school.

MY SERVICES AND DRUGLESS METHODS ARE GUARANTEED. I am always willing and prepared to take care of reasonable complaints and earnestly request you to complain directly and immediately to me. If you're not satisfied it is your own fault by not coming back. I not only serve you for your money, but for your commendation confidence and future support. Consult me without obligation. I don't charge you for advice.

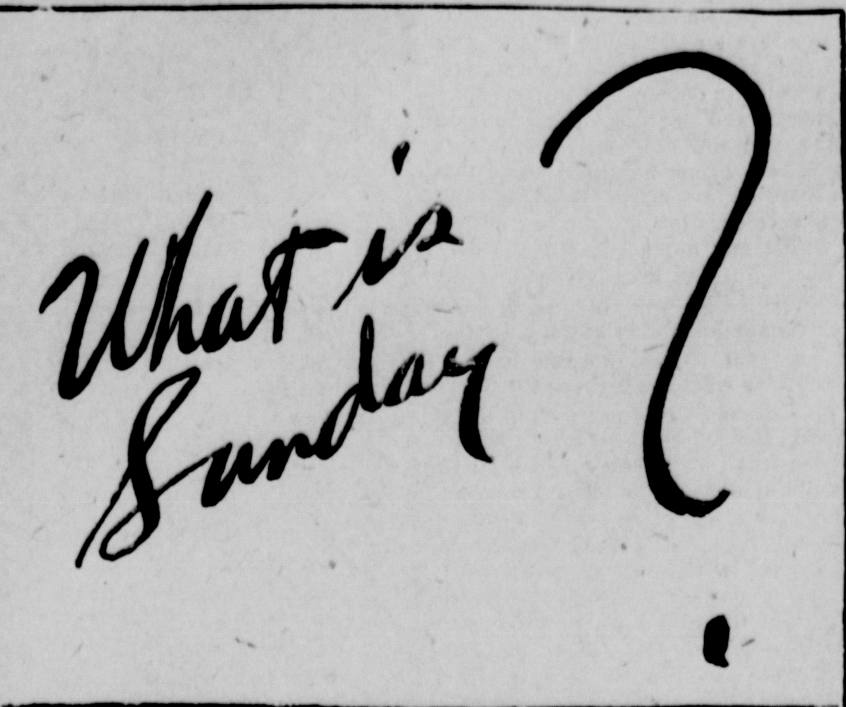
O. L. THOMPSON, Eyesight Specialist

Sikeston, Mo.

Room 206, Scott County Milling Co. Building.

Office Hours changed to 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m., 1:30 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

OFFICE CLOSED MONDAYS



MALONE THEATRE

Monday Evening, August 23d

BERT LYTELL

in the screen production of Paul Armstrong's drama, the greatest crook play ever written

"Alias Jimmy Valentine"

Will pick the lock of every emotion. An odd crook, Jimmy—if indeed he is a crook.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter DeHaven

—IN—

"Close To Nature"

Admission 17c and 28c

IT WILL SOON BE GOOD-BYE SUMMER

and then are you prepared for the

COLD BLEAK DAYS that are coming

Let us help you keep warm and cheerful this Fall and Winter by commencing work on your new

Suit and Overcoat

Pitman's Tailor Shop

PHONE 127

WE HAVE FOR SALE

50 Archer Tire Rubber @.....	\$ 9.50
10 Commonwealth Finance Pfd. @.....	78.00
100 Continental Petroleum @.....	7.00
200 General Oil @.....	3.50
1000 Harvey Crude Oil @.....	.72
50 Illinois Refining @.....	17.75
50 Invader Oil Okla. @.....	1.95
10 Long Green O. & G. @.....	122.50
30 Monarch Rubber @.....	20.00
40 Motor Car Securities Pfd. @.....	16.50
100 O-K Giant Battery @.....	3.50
100 Revere Motor Car @.....	7.00
10 U. S. Mortgage Common @.....	78.00
50 J. C. Wilson @.....	15.25

The Smith-Martin Co. Securities

208-S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Illinois

PEACE KEYNOTE OF COX SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Democratic Candidate Would
Enter League, Immediately
Ratify Treaty and State In-
terpretation of Covenant.

SAYS "BACK TO THE
NORMAL" MEANS REACTION

Failure to Enforce Prohibition is
Worse Than Law's Violation—De-
clares Present Congress Has Not
Passed a Single Constructive Law,
but Has Spent Time and Millions in
Seeking to Make America's Military
Triumph an Odious Chapter in His-
tory—Favors Repeal of War Taxes,
Criminal Prosecution of Profiteers,
More Adequate Supervision of Rail-
roads, a National Budget System,
and Woman Suffrage.

Here is a summary of the speech
of Governor James M. Cox, Demo-
cratic candidate for president, at
the notification ceremonies at Day-
ton:

League of Nations.—Would enter
the league, immediately ratify the
treaty and state our interpretation
of the covenant in reservations as
a matter of good faith and as a
matter of precaution against any
misunderstanding in the future.
The interpretation to clearly show
that the league is not an alliance
and that its basic purpose is peace
and not controversy.

Domestic Problems.—Would re-
peal war taxes; reduce federal
taxation; suggests, in place of ex-
cess profits tax, substitution of vol-
ume of business tax.

Profitteering.—Promises penaliza-
tion under the criminal law.

Labor.—Stimulate Americaniza-
tion. Writ of injunction should not
be abused. No necessity now for
the drastic laws of war days;
guarantee of free speech; recogni-
tion of the rights of the principle
of collective bargaining. Child life
of the nation should be conserved.

Agriculture.—Federal government
should sponsor agriculture and food
production. Farmer should be am-
ply compensated for his work.
Favors municipal markets. Regu-
lation of cold storage. Would in-
crease area of tillable land.

National Prosperity.—Objective
should be decreased tenantry and
stimulation of home ownership.

Food Supply.—More adequate su-
pervision of railroads; utilization
of waterways.

Financial and Commercial.—Ex-
tols federal reserve act and mer-
chant marine. Would extend fa-
cilities for exchange and credit and
stimulate foreign trade.

National Budget.—Favors a na-
tional budget system. Would re-
duce armament expenditures on
entering league of nations.

Republican Unpopularity.—Rep-
ublicans failed to recognize that
America had saved the world or
to appreciate the struggles and sac-
rifices of those who, in arms or
industry, helped win the war.
Present Congress has not passed a
single constructive law, but spent
time and millions in seeking to
make military triumph an odious
chapter in history.

Mexican Situation.—We have
neither lust for their domain nor
disposition to disturb their rights.

Disabled Soldiers.—Pledges im-
mediate efforts to provide voca-
tional training and favors employment
of disabled soldiers of World War
by Federal Board to supervise the
rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.

Prohibition.—Any candidate for
the presidency who says he does
not intend to enforce the law is
more unworthy than the law vi-
olator.

Woman Suffrage.—Strongly fa-
vored.

Official Responsibility.—Opposed
to "government by party"; pledges
service to the people as a whole.

Education.—Federal government
should not encroach on local con-
trol, but rather should create an
enlarged public interest.

Campaign Contributions.—No
narrow dividing line between the
legitimate and the illegitimate,
underlying purpose only determin-
ing.

Industrial Peace.—We want a
change from the world of yester-
day, from the old industrial world.
We are at the "forks of the road."
So-called "return to the normal"
means "reactionism."

Dayton, O., Aug. 7.—In his speech
of acceptance today Governor James M.
Cox, addressing a great crowd, said in
part:

"We are in a time which calls for
straight thinking, straight talking and
straight acting. This is no time for
wobbling. Never in all our history has
more been done for government. Never
was sacrifice more sublime. The most
precious things of heart and home
were given up in a spirit which guar-
antees the perpetuity of our institu-
tions—if the faith is kept with those
who served and suffered.

"The country received with interest,

to say the least, the announcement
from Chicago, where the Republican
national convention was assembled,
that a platform plank, dealing with the
subject of world peace, had been
drawn, leaving out the Lodge reser-
vations, and yet remaining agreeable to
all interests, meaning thereby the
Lodge reservationists, the mild reser-
vationists and the group of Republican
senators that openly opposed the
League of Nations in any form.

"As the platform made no definite
commitment of policy and was, in fact,
so artfully phrased as to make almost
any deduction possible, it passed
through the convention with practical
unanimity. Senator Johnson, however,
whose position has been consistent and
whose opposition to the league in any
shape is well known, withheld his sup-
port of the convention's choice until
the candidate had stated the meaning
of the platform, and announced defi-
nitely the policy that would be his, if
elected.

"Senator Harding makes his new
pledge of policy in behalf of his party:
"I promise you formal and effective
peace so quickly as a Republican con-
gress can pass its declaration for a
Republican executive to sign."

"This means but one thing—a sepa-
rate peace with Germany!"

"No less an authority than Senator
Lodge said, before the heat of recent
controversy, that to make peace ex-
cept in company with the Allies would
"brand us everlastingly with dishonor
and bring ruin to us."

"And then after peace is made with
Germany, Senator Harding would, he
says, 'hopelessly approach the nations
of Europe and of the earth, proposing
that understanding which makes us a
willing participant in the consecration
of nations to a new relationship.'"

"In short, America, refusing to enter
the League of Nations (now already



established by twenty-nine nations)
and bearing and deserving the con-
tempt of the world, would submit an
entirely new project. This act would
either be regarded as arrant madness
or attempted international bossism.

"These are fateful times. Organized
government has a definite duty all
over the world. The house of civilization
is to be put in order. The supreme
issue of the century is before us and
the nation that halts and delays is playing
with fire. The finest impulses of hu-
manity, rising above national lines,
merely seek to make another horrible
war impossible. Under the old order
of international anarchy war came
overnight, and the world was on fire
before we knew it. It sickens our
senses to think of another.

Ratification First Duty.

"The first duty of the new adminis-
tration clearly will be the ratification
of the treaty. The matter should be
approached without thought of the bit-
terness of the past. The public ver-
dict will have been rendered, and I am
confident that the friends of world
peace as it will be promoted by the
league will have in numbers the con-
stitutional requisite to favorable sena-
torial action. The captions may say
that our platform reference to reser-
vations is vague and indefinite. Its
meaning, in brief, is that we shall state
our interpretation of the covenant as
a matter of good faith to our asso-
ciates and as a precaution against
any misunderstanding in the future.
The point is that after the people shall
have spoken the league will be in the
hands of its friends in the senate, and
a safe index as to what they will do is
supplied by what reservations they
have proposed in the past. Some
months ago, in a contributed article to
the New York Times, I expressed my
own opinion of the situation as it then
was. I reproduce it here:

"There can be no doubt but that
some senators have been conscientious
in their desire to clarify the provisions
of the treaty. Two things apparently
have disturbed them: First, they wanted
to make sure that the league was
not to be an alliance, and that its basic
purpose was peace and not controver-
sy. Second, they wanted the other
powers signing the instrument to un-
derstand our constitutional limitations
beyond which the treaty-making pow-
er cannot go. Dealing with these two
questions in order, it has always seem-
ed to me that the interpretation of the
function of the league might have been
stated in these words:

"In giving its assent to this treaty,
the senate has in mind the fact that
the League of Nations which it em-
bodies was devised for the sole pur-
pose of maintaining peace and comity
among the nations of the earth and
preventing the recurrence of such de-
structive conflicts as that through
which the world has just passed. The
co-operation of the United States
with the League and its continuance
as a member thereof, will naturally de-
pend upon the adherence of the
League to that fundamental purpose."
"Such a declaration would at least

express the view of the United States
and justify the course which our na-
tion would unquestionably follow if
the basic purpose of the League were
at any time distorted. It would also
appear to be a simpler matter to pro-
vide against any misunderstanding in
the future and at the same time to
meet the objections of those who be-
lieve that we might be inviting a con-
troversy over our constitutional rights,
by making a senatorial addition in
words something like these:

"It will of course be understood
that in carrying out the purpose of the
League, the government of the United
States must at all time act in strict
harmony with the terms and intent of
the United States Constitution which
cannot in any way be altered by the
treaty-making power."

Helpful Additions Not Barred.

"Unquestioned friends of the
League have made other proposals.
Our platform clearly lays no bar
against any additions that will be help-
ful, but it speaks in a firm resolution
to stand against anything that dis-
turbs the vital principle. We hear it
said that interpretations are unneces-
sary. That may be true, but they will
at least be reassuring to many of our
citizens, who feel that in signing the
treaty, there should be no mental reser-
vations that are not expressed in
plain words, as a matter of good faith
to our associates. Such interpreta-
tions possess the further virtue of
supplying a base upon which agree-
ment can be reached, and agreement,
without injury to the covenant, is
now of pressing importance. It was
the desire to get things started, that
prompted some members of the senate
to vote for the Lodge reservations.
Those who conscientiously voted for
them in the final roll calls realized,
however, that they acted under duress,
in that a politically bigoted minority
was exercising the arbitrary power of
its position to enforce drastic condi-
tions. Happily the voters of the re-
public, under our system of govern-
ment, can remedy that situation, and I
have the faith that they will, at the
election this fall. Then organized
government will be enabled to combine
impulse and facility in the making of
better world conditions. The agencies
of exchange will automatically adjust
themselves to the opportunities of
commercial freedom. New life and re-
newed hope will take hold of every
nation. Mankind will press a resolute
shoulder to the task of readjustment,
and a new era will have dawned upon
the earth.

Federal Taxation.

"Federal taxation must be heavily
reduced, and it will be done at once,
if a Democratic administration is
chosen in November. Without hamper-
ing essential national administrative
departments, by the elimination of all
others and strict economy everywhere,
national taxes can be reduced in ex-
cess of two billion dollars yearly. An-
noying consumption taxes, once will-
ingly borne, now unjustified, should be
repealed. The incomes from war-made
fortunes, those of non-producers and
those derived from industries that exist
by unfair privilege may be able to
carry their present load, but taxes on
the earnings of the wage-earner, of the
agricultural producer and of the small
tradesman should be sharply modified.
I believe that a better form of taxation
than the so-called excess profits tax
may be found and I suggest a small
tax, probably one to one and one-half
per cent on the total business of every
going concern. It is to be understood
that the term 'business' as used does
not include income received by wage-
earners, salaried men, agriculturists
and the small business man who should
be exempt from this tax. The profiteer
and some of the highly capitalized
units have used the excess profits tax
as a favorite excuse for loading on the
consumer by means of highly inflated
selling prices many times the amount
actually paid the government. A
necessary condition to the national
contentment and sound business is a
just proportion between fair profits to
business and fair prices to the con-
sumer.

Would Halt Profitteering.

"The tribe of profiteers has simply
multiplied under the favoring cir-
cumstances of war. For years, large con-
tributions have been made to the Re-
publican campaign fund for no pur-
pose except to buy a governmental
underhold and to make illegal profits
as the result of preference. Such
largesses are today a greater menace
to our contentment and our institu-
tions than, the countless temporary
profiteers who are making a mockery
of honest business, but who can live
and fatten only in time of disturbed
prices. If I am called to service as
president means will be found, if they
do not already exist, for compelling
these exceptions to the great mass of
square dealing American business
men, to use the same yardstick of
honesty that governs most of us in
our dealings with our fellowmen, or
in language that they may understand,
to suffer the penalty of criminal law."

"It has been my observation that the
man who learns our language, yields
to a controlling public opinion and
respects our laws; besides, in propor-
tion as his devotion to American life
develops his interest in the impulsive
processes of revolution diminishes.
We must be patient in the work of as-
similation and studiously avoid oppres-
sive measures in the face of mere
evidence of misunderstanding. The
necessity for the drastic laws of
war days is not present now, and
we should return at the
earliest opportunity, to the statutory
provisions passed in time of peace for
the general welfare. There is no con-
dition now that warrants any infringe-
ment on the right of free speech and
assembly nor on the liberty of the
press. The greatest measure of indi-

vidual freedom consistent with the
safety of our institutions should be
given. Excessive regulation causes
manifestations that compel restraint.

Law Enforcement.

"The legislative branch of govern-
ment is subjected to the rule of the
majority. The public official who fails
to enforce the law, is an enemy both
to the Constitution and to the Ameri-
can principle of majority rule. It
would seem quite unnecessary for any
candidate for the Presidency to say
that he does not intend to violate his
oath of office. Anyone who is false to
that oath is more unworthy than the
law violator himself.

"Morals cannot easily be produced
by statute. The writ of injunction
should not be abused. Intended as a
safeguard to person and property, it
could easily by abuse cease to be the
protective device it was intended to
be.

"We should not, by law, abridge a
man's right either to labor or to quit
his employment. However, neither
labor nor capital should at any time
or in any circumstances, take action
that would put in jeopardy the public
welfare.

"We need a definite and precise
statement of policy as to what busi-
ness men and workmen may do and
may not do by way of combination
and collective action. The law is now
so nebulous that it almost turns upon
the economic predictions of the
judge or jury. This does not make
for confidence in the courts nor re-
spect for the laws, nor for a healthy
activity in production and distribu-
tion. There surely will be found ways
by which co-operation may be encour-
aged without the destruction of enter-
prise. The rules of business should
be made more certain so that on a
stable basis men may move with con-
fidence.

"Government, however, should pro-
vide the means in the treatment of
its employees, to keep in touch with
conditions and to rectify wrong. It is
needless to say that in order to be
consistent, facts should at all times jus-
tify the pre-supposition that the gov-
ernment employees are properly com-
pensated.

"The child life of the nation should
be conserved; if labor in immature
years is permitted by one generation,
it is practicing unfairness to the next.

Adequate Farm Profits.

"Farming will not inspire individual
effort unless profits, all things con-
sidered, are equal to those in other ac-
tivities. An additional check to de-
pleted ranks in the fields would be the
establishment of modern state rural
school codes. The federal government
should maintain active sponsorship of
this. Rural parents would be lack-
ing in the element which makes civil-
ization enduring if they did not desire
for their children educational oppor-
tunities comparable to those in the
cities. The price the consumer pays
for foodstuffs is no indication of what
the producer receives. There are too
many turnovers between the two.
The farmer raises his crop and the
price which he receives is determined
by supply and demand. His products
in beef and pork and produce, pass
into cold storage and ordinarily when
they reach the consumer the law of
supply and demand does not obtain.
The preservation of foodstuffs by cold
storage is a boon to humanity, and it
should be encouraged. However, the
time has come for its vigilant regula-
tion and inasmuch as it becomes a
part of interstate commerce, the re-
sponsibility is with the federal govern-
ment. Supplies are gathered in from
the farm in times of plenty. They can
easily be fed out to the consumer in
such manner as to keep the demand in
excess of that part of the supply
which is released from storage. This
is an unfair practice and should be
stopped. Besides, there should be a
time limit beyond which perishable
foodstuffs should not be stored.

"Our objective should be a decreas-
ed tenantry. With the period of oc-
cupancy uncertain, the renter strips
land of its fertile elements, and each
year diminishes our national assets.
Under the operation of the federal re-
serve and the farm loan acts, encour-
agement has come to thousands who
find that industry, character and in-
telligence are a golden security to the
people's banker, the government of
the United States. Multiply our home
owners, and you will make the way of
the seditious agitator more difficult.

Railroads and Waterways.

"Any discussion of the question of
food supply leads very quickly to the
closely related matter of transporta-
tion. There is no one thing which
brings us so intermittently to critical
conditions than the insufficiency of our
transportation facilities. Both the
railroads and the public are to blame.
There has been no material addition
to the total mileage in the last ten
years, and the increase in terminals
has been much less than required. At
the beginning of the war the rolling
stock was sadly reduced and inade-
quate. The public had not given in
pay for service sufficient revenues on
which credit could be allowed by the
banks. Moral assistance was withheld
because of railroad policies that did
not bring approval. Many of these
corporations had made themselves a
part of political activities, local, state
and national. Then there were more
or less sporadic instances of stock wa-
tering operations, and the exploitation
of utility properties for personal gain.

"Abuses were not general, but they
were sufficient to bring the entire rail-
road systems of the country in disre-
pute. The good suffered with the evil.
When the transportation lines were
taken over by the government, they
were barely able to limp through the
task of the day. Unity in opera-
tion, the elimination of the long haul,
and the merging of every mile of track
and terminal and every car and en-

gine into a co-ordinated plan of op-
eration, enabled the government to
transport troops and supplies, at the
same time affording, under great
stress, a satisfactory outlet for our
industries. It should be remembered
in this connection that except for the
motor truck which supplemented
transportation by rail, and except for
the great pipe lines which conveyed
oil for commercial purposes, we
should not, in all probability have
been able to throw our deciding
strength into the balance and win the
war. Any attempt to discredit the
federal operation of railroads during
the years of grave emergency is un-
fair. In the case of those who know
the facts it is insincere. Too much
cannot be said in praise of those who
directed this work, nor of the men
who physically operated the lines un-
der the discouraging conditions of
poor equipment. But all of this is
water over the wheel. The problem
of the railroads is still with us. The
government and the public should
render every co-operation in the ut-
most good faith, to give thorough test
to private ownership. The railroads
have had their lesson. Government
regulation is accepted now as not only
a safeguard to the public, but as a
conserving process to the utility.
Financial credit is necessary to phys-
ical rehabilitation and it should be
sufficient for the periods of maximum
demand. We should not lose sight,
however, of the vast possibilities of
supplementary service by water. The
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence naviga-
tion project, particularly, should
claim the interest of the government.

Federal Reserve System.

"It is almost unnecessary to speak
of the Federal Reserve system in con-
nection with the winning of the war,
as, next to the consecration of our
manhood and womanhood itself, the
greatest factor was the marshalling
into one unit through the Federal Re-
serve banks of the stupendous wealth
of America. To those of vision who
look out beyond our shores into that
commercial domain where we are so
justly entitled to enter in a time of
peace, latent power of the Federal Re-
serve system can be seen promoting in
every quarter of the globe an ever-
widening flow of American commerce.
We will soon have a merchant marine
fleet of 11,000,000 tons aggregate, every
ship flying the American flag and
carrying in American bottoms the pro-
ducts of mill and mine and factory and
farm. This would seem to be a guar-
antee of continued prosperity. Our
facilities for exchange and credit, how-
ever, in foreign parts, should be en-
larged and under the federal reserve
system, banks should be established in
important trading centers.

Reduction of Armament.

"I am convinced after considerable
study of the subject that the expense
of the government can, without loss
of efficiency, be reduced to a maximum
of four billion dollars, including sink-
ing fund and interest on the national
debt. When we enter the League of
Nations, we should at the same time
diminish our cost for armament. To
continue expenditures in either the
war or the navy departments on a vast
scale, once our membership in the
League is assured, would seem to be a
very definite refutation of the advan-
tages of the world plan which we be-
lieve it possesses. An appealing funda-
mental in the League method, is the
reduction of armaments. We can-
not afford to do it, until other nations
do likewise. If we do not enter the
League, hundreds of millions of dol-
lars must be spent for armaments.
If we go in, and I believe the people
will insist on it, then we can count
on economies.

"The Republican leaders who have
taken charge of their party and nomi-
nated its candidate, are no more pos-
sessed of the spirit of the hour than
they were in 1912 when they precipi-
tated a revolution within the rank and
file of a great organization. If further
proof were needed, the action of the
present Congress supplies it. Not a
constructive law can be cited. Money
and time were wasted in seeking to
make a military triumph an odious
chapter in history—and yet it is not
significant that after two years of
sleuthful inquiry, there was nothing
revealed in that vast enterprise, carry-
ing billions of dollars in expense, upon
which they could base even a whisper
of dishonesty?

"The Mexican situation, trying to
our patience for years, begins to show
signs of improvement. Not the least
of the things that have contributed to
it, is a realization by the people of
that country, that we have neither the
last for their domain, nor disposition
to disturb their sovereign rights. Peace
smiles upon the border and incen-
tive to individual effort seems to
be making a national aspiration.

Disabled Soldiers.

"I feel deeply that the rehabilitation
of the disabled soldiers of the recent
war is one of the most vital issues
before the people and I, as a candidate,
pledge myself and my party to those
young Americans to do all in my power
to secure for them without unneces-
sary delay, the immediate training
which is so necessary to fit them to
compete in their struggle to overcome
that physical handicap incurred while
in the service of their government. I
believe also that the Federal Board of
Vocational Rehabilitation as far as
possible should employ disabled sol-
diers themselves to supervise the re-
habilitation of disabled soldiers, be-
cause of their known sympathy and
understanding. The board itself and
all agencies under it should be bur-
dened with the care of securing for
the disabled soldier who has finished
his training, adequate employment.

"The women of America, in emotion
and constructive service, measured up
during the war to every requirement,
and emergency exacted much of them.

They demonstrated not only willing-
ness, but capacity. They helped win
the war, and they are entitled to the
privilege of voting as a matter of right
and because they will be helpful in
maintaining wholesome and patriotic
policy. It requires but one more state
to ratify the national amendment and
thus bring a long-delayed justice. I
have the same earnest hope as our
platform expresses that some one of
the remaining states will promptly take
favorable action.

Education.

"There must be an awakened inter-
est in education. The assumption that
things are all right is an error. The
plain fact reveals two startling things,
one, a growing declination in the ranks
of teachers and the other, the existence
of five and one-half millions illiter-
ates. The army of instructors has
been more or less demoralized through
financial temptation from other activi-
ties which pay much better. We owe
too much to the next generation to be
remiss in this matter.

Campaign Contributions.

"There will be no attempt in this
campaign to compete by dollars with
our opposition. So many people have
been in the money gathering busi-
ness for the reactionary cause that
the millions already in hand are more
or less a matter of general informa-
tion. All that we ask is that both
parties deal in the utmost good faith
with the electorate and tell the plain
truth as to the amounts received, the
contributors, and the items of dis-
bursements.

"The sort of readjustment which will
appeal to our self-respect and ultimate-
ly to our general prosperity, is the
honest readjustment. Any unfair ad-
justment simply delays the ultimate
process and we should remember the
lesson of history that one extreme
usually leads to another. We desire
industrial peace. We want our people
to have an abiding confidence in gov-
ernment, but no readjustment made
under reactionary auspices will carry
with it the confidence of the country.

"The inconveniences incident to the
war have been disquieting; the failure
of the Republican Congress to repeal
annoying taxes has added to our trou-
bles. The natural impulse is to forget
the past, to develop new interests, to
create a refreshed and refreshing
atmosphere in life. We want to forget
war and be free from the troubling
thought of its possibility in the future.
We want a change from the old world
of yesterday where international in-
trigue made people mere pawns on the
chess-board of war. We want a change
from the old industrial world where
the man who toiled was assured 'a
full dinner pail' as his only lot and
portion. But how are we to make the
change? Which way shall we go? We
stand at the forks of the road and must
choose which to follow. One leads to
a higher citizenship, a freer expression
of the individual and a fuller life for
all. The other leads to reaction, the
rule of the few over the many and the
restriction of the average man's
chances to grow upward. Cunning de-
vices backed by unlimited prodigal ex-
penditures will be used to confuse and
to lure. But I have an abiding faith
that the pitfalls will be avoided and
the right road chosen.

"The leaders opposed to Democracy
promise to put the country 'back to
normal.' This can only mean the so-
called normal of former reactionary
administrations, the outstanding fea-
ture of which was a pittance for farm
produce and a small wage for a long
day of labor. My vision does not turn
backward to the 'normal' desired by
the senatorial oligarchy, but to a
future in which all shall have a normal
opportunity to cultivate a higher sta-
ture amidst better environment than
that of the past. Our view is toward
the sunrise of tomorrow with its
progress and its eternal promise of
better things. The opposition stands
in the skyline of the setting sun, look-
ing backward, to the old days of re-
action.

"I accept the nomination of our party,
obedient to the Divine Sovereign
of all peoples, and hopeful that by
trust in Him the way will be shown
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nervous, or who suffered
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fited by the use of Cardui,
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women, similar to the
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Dellinger, of Jefferson-
ville, Ind.: "Sometime
ago my health failed," she
says. "I was in a very
weakened, run-down
condition, hardly able to
go. I was nervous, and
could not sleep. I didn't
have any appetite, and
knew I must have some-
thing to build me up."

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benefited. I cannot say
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and am glad to do so." If
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down and weak, or suffer
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Cardui. Thousands of
women praise this medi-
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SMALL FARMING IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Southeast Missouri—Swampy, as it was known before some 3000 miles of drainage ditches were dug—does not noticeably run to small farms. Cape Girardeau, Stoddard and Butler counties are rather an exception to this statement, however, for in these the overgrown farm is not the rule and there are many smaller ones along with those of medium size. But in other counties—in Scott, Dunklin, Pemisot, New Madrid and Mississippi, for example—farms of five, ten and even more thousand acres are no novelty.

When you ask a man down there how much land he operates he is likely to scratch his head, pull out a pencil and paper and figure a bit before answering your question. The small farms seem mostly tracts of 500 to 1000 acres—anyhow, such is quite the usual thing.

It is not my purpose in this article to go into the why of this situation. Mainly it is a result of the swift development of cheap and well-high worthless lands to a point where they produce bountifully. Speculation, big farms, tenantry, millionaire farmers grow out of a thing like that, for they are its logical results and not the fruit of abandoned human depravity. The big holdings on the old farmed land, like the Skeston and Dunklin ridges, are the accretions of the years to families that came early and grew up on the soil. For the present, tenants are doing well and landlords are prosperous and looking hopefully forward—some of them—to cashing in on that unearned increment stuff that the Single Taxers rave so about. Let it be said that a good many are entitled to reward, for they and their sires made trails that are now roads, and built the first cabins where now are schools and churches. And there we shall let that angle of the matter rest, with the single observation that it has not been a situation conducive to small farming.

I went down to Southeast Missouri to learn how the small farmers were getting on. My first stop was at Advance, which is a place about the size of a country town, in Stoddard County. This county, along with Scott, is on the dividing line, in Missouri, between Northern and Southern agriculture. A little cotton is grown in both, but the main crops are corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa. The soil of both is mostly a sandy loam, in low-ridge formation. There is a good bit of drainage land in both counties, but the ridge land comprises the larger area.

The first man I met was A. D. Bollinger, a banker in Advance.

"Small farmers? Men who have made their own way and are counted successful? Sure, we've got 'em," he said. "Let's see," and he gave a hitch to his overall suspenders and thought-

fully applied a well-browned hand to a chin of the same rich hue.

"You ought to see Guy," he continued after a moment's reflection, "R. L. Guy. Maybe he's got more land than you'd want the heroes of our story to have, and I reckon it'll be hard to get his consent for a write-up. But the way he built up from nothing ought to make some right interesting reading. I'll get a flivver and take you out, if you say so."

A \$128 Start

"Great hog country," Mr. Bollinger exclaimed, waving a blue-shirted arm over the green, gently rolling landscape. "A hog census taken here last fall showed over 8000 of 'em on feed within four miles of town."

Mr. Kline thought that figure was pretty high, but said that hogs were a big factor in Stoddard County farming. "And we're going to make them a bigger one," he continued. "Last fall we brought in a carload of registered Duroc gilts from North Missouri and gave them to our club boys. They were bred to a good boar. This fall each boy will give two pigs in payment for his gilt. These pigs will be given to other boys on the same conditions. We have three livestock shipping associations, one at Dexter over a year old, one at Bloomfield and another at Puxico, the last two recently formed. We've got another under way at Advance. It's costing us sixty-six cents a hundredweight to ship hogs to St. Louis, whereas we found that local buyers were taking a toll of from two to five dollars a hundredweight."

Mr. Guy was in his garden giving earnest attention to some 1920-model tomatoes when we arrived. He is a big, spare-built man, still in his vigorous years, with a way that would be blunt if there were not so much fun in him. Sitting in the shade of the big farmhouse porch, he told me, after a deal of persuasion, how he had multiplied a \$128 start into an \$85,000 finish.

"Had just \$128 cash when I began, at twenty-one years old," he said. "My folks gave me a horse, and I paid a hundred dollars for another one. Eighteen dollars more for three second-hand breaking plows left me ten dollars to feed my team. I put in 30 acres of rough land on shares. It was when my corn got up ready for plowing that something happened that's had most to do with what little success I've made."

"I needed a pair of shoes and asked one of my merchants for credit. He told me I'd have to give him a mortgage on my team. That riled me considerable. I told him my grandfather had plowed corn in Kentucky in his bare feet, and I reckoned I could do the same. And I did—got through the summer all right, and made a pretty good crop."

"Always after that when I was tempted to go in debt I thought of those shoes. I've paid as I went, except when there was positively no traveling without touching up my

credit. And I didn't do it then unless the way out looked pretty clear."

Right Treatment

"Getting back to my story, I had a small start with that first crop. For a few years I battled along that way, mostly farming somebody else's land. Then in '98 I bought the first tract of this farm—160 acres. During the next three years I bought the rest of it—246 acres more. Last fall I bought 168 acres of drainage land down below. If you've got to know what I'm worth, I wouldn't sell out under \$85,000. And I don't owe any man a dollar. Reckon I could scrape up a little ready cash, under compulsion. Doesn't look to me like there's anything so remarkable to what I've done. It just took hard work and right treatment of the land. Some of this land I bought for as low as twenty-eight dollars an acre."

I wanted to know what his ideas of right treatment of land were, and I asked him.

"You've got to feed and curry land just as you do horses or mules," he said. "It's a tough proposition paying for a farm if it's let run down. I've always kept some stock, grown a variety of crops, rotated them, and put my land in clover every fourth year. That last is the big thing. If wheat went to ten dollars a bushel I'd go on with clover just the same. I refused forty dollars a bushel for clover seed this year. If it was worth that much to some other man's farm it was worth the same to mine."

Owing to the difficulty of getting good labor Mr. Guy has been renting his farm for several years.

"How about the tenants?" I asked. "Do they make as much as they would growing more grain?"

"Rather you'd ask them," he answered. "I'd like to have you talk with one old man who came here six years ago in debt, after thirty-five years of farming. Just recently he bought a \$14,000 farm and paid more than half cash."

"What do you think about a young man buying land now? Has he got as good a show as you had?"

"Present prices wouldn't stop me from buying if I were starting again. I believe a man can make enough for his first payment by renting, just as easily as he could years ago. I think every ambitious, hard-working man ought to buy a home as soon as he can, and the best land he can get."

South of Stoddard County round Kennett, in Dunklin County, there is a considerable sprinkling of good farms, and W. L. Cary owns one, comprising 185 acres, that sizes up as a pleasant addition to the landscape.

"I came here twenty years ago without a nickel," he told me, "and went to work picking cotton. Next year I share-cropped and from that I graduated to renting. It's an uphill road to farm ownership, but we don't owe more than \$4000 and our livestock and notes payable would easily figure up to that amount. In 1914 we bought

sixty acres of our present farm for \$6000, paying \$5000 cash.

"The farm cleared about \$4000 last year. I don't think we are making any money at all if we don't clear at least \$2000 in a season. The boys and I work sixty acres with the help of one hand, and the rest is share-cropped."

Down in this cotton country lots of men will tell you that the fleecy staple can be grown for successive years on the same piece of ground and show no drop in yields. But Mr. Cary does not believe in that sort of farming. His crops are rotated, cotton never following cotton more than once or twice. A good deal of corn is grown and cowpeas are planted with it to be hogged off. He says that they add a third to the value of the crop without diminishing the corn yield, besides keeping the land tilled up and fit.

"Do you think you could start over again and buy your farm as all prices are running now?" I asked him.

"I'd rather undertake it than to go back to the days of cheap land," he said. "I worked for seventy-five cents a day then, and hogs sold for four and five cents a pound."

An average saving of \$4000 a year from a 157-acre farm near Senath, also in Dunklin County, is the tidy sum that David W. Owen told me he made. Beginning as a renter, buying his first forty acres seventeen years ago, Mr. Owen is not now "owin'" a thing on as pleasant a patch of rural scenery as you might wish to see.

He farms eighty acres of his land himself. To a Northern farmer, letting out any part of a 157-acre farm may sound funny, but cotton is a big crop here and one that absorbs human labor as a sponge does water.

Cowpeas or soy beans are planted with every acre of corn—between the rows when the corn is laid by if it has been planted in March or early April, right along with the corn if it is planted later. Whippoorwill peas are preferred for the reason that they make less vine and more seed.

A Spiritual Tonic

"I usually feed out seventy-five to a hundred hogs," Mr. Owen said, "mostly shotes. I raise a few pigs, but buy most of them and put them in the peas the last of August. They clean up the down corn, too and make splendid gains. Hogs will gain faster in a pea field than on anything else I've ever tried. Thin, growthy shotes will often put on 200 pounds by Christmas. This is the only way I've ever found to make money on hogs. Beans make the hardest flesh, but, of course, gains are not so rapid because they are fed in colder weather."

"There's no money in hogs right now," he said, when I was leaving, "but that's the way farming goes. Sometimes one thing pays, sometimes another. The best method is to produce as many things as you economically can. Then you seldom have a complete loss."

Burhl L. Robertson, who lives several miles outside of Hornersville in Dunklin County, has a 120-acre farm about eighty-five per cent paid off. I got the story of its owner's hard luck from another man, but Mr. Robertson admitted its truth and I offer it to you as a bit of spiritual tonic for your next gloomy day.

To begin with, he went in heavy on cotton back in 1914. Mr. Robertson had only eighty acres of land then, but he had rented eighty acres more at \$9.50 an acre and had put in 130 acres of cotton. It made a pretty good crop—round 1200 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. But when sold the crop brought an average of about \$1.75 a hundred in the seed. Figuring all the costs he was just about able to pay his rent.

Next year, early in the season, his barn burned. He built a new one and had just got his hay into it when that one burned, along with several hundred bushels of corn and some livestock. Not a cent of insurance. Then, in 1918, he got the smallpox. No one could come on his farm to work, so practically no crop was raised.

"Certainly I felt like quitting," he answered to my question. "But when a man gets started the best way out is generally straight ahead."

A couple of miles out of Caruthersville I found Henry W. Cain. He is a slim, brown, earnest-looking, youngish man who has a hundred acres of land, rents 160 acres in addition, and raises cotton, corn, alfalfa and hogs.

"Our cotton and alfalfa land nets an average of fifty dollars an acre," he told me. "Corn doesn't do so well, for we feed it all out, and you know what hogs are selling for."

"Alfalfa is a wonderful crop. We usually get two or three cuttings here the first year it is sown, averaging a ton to the cutting. Established stands yield five cuttings a season—sometimes six—amounting to as many tons. I never sow it with a nurse crop, but alone in the spring, generally on land that was in cotton the year before. Such land is clean."

A Liking For the Job

Only enough of Mr. Cain's corn is harvested by hand for the needs of the full litters of pigs. The rest is hogged

off. Cowpeas or soy beans are grown with practically all of it, being planted with the corn at one operation.

The hogs are mostly eligible to registry. Two litters a year are raised, one farrowed in March, the other in September. The spring pigs go on alfalfa with a little corn until the peas in the cornfields are ready, which is in September. Blocks of three to eight acres of corn are temporarily fenced off when it is hogged down, in order to minimize waste. In November or December the hogs go to market weighing, Mr. Cain says, from 225 to 250 pounds.

Another one of the sort of big small farmers is Charles Schweer. He is vice president of the Missouri Corn Growers' Association, and owns 180 acres near Gordonville, in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Schweer says a hundred acres is enough land for one man to farm and do a good job of it.

"I'm going to get more of mine into grass," he told me. "Eighty acres of it is ridge land and that's all going into pasture. The rest is creek bottom. I'm seeding down with a mixture of redtop, timothy and red clover, sown in February, on wheat or oats. Redtop makes fine pasture, especially with clover. It stands dry weather better than any other grass I ever saw. Then I'm going to keep more stock. I can handle my place that way without hiring much help."

"Even if a pure-bred didn't make more gains to the hundred pounds of feed, which it does make, it certainly looks and sells better than a scrub," he said. "Take the case of one sow I bought. She was registered and cost me a hundred dollars at six months. I bred her and she farrowed eleven pigs, raising ten of them. At ten weeks old the pigs sold for twenty dollars each—twice as much altogether as the sow cost me. And I was offered—well a lot more for her than I paid."

When I asked him how much he earned in a year he laughed and said: "Oh, we live pretty well—not fine, but good. And sometimes we have a little left. And if our plans don't turn out to be air castles, we'll have a regular, modern house with a stucco finish before long. Isn't that enough?"

With contentment, with a real liking for the job, most anyone will say it is. And that comes as near as one sentence can to measuring up the biggest thing that the folk's I've been writing about have achieved.—William Johnson, in Country Gentleman.

How About It?

A flippant correspondent inquires: "If politics makes one tired, can one rest up on its bunk?"—Boston Transcript.

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Mrs. F. M. Reed and daughter, Miss Rosenell, of Turrell, Ark., are visiting Mrs. Mary Ellsworth and family.

Miss Jeanett Johnson went to Gideon to visit her aunt, Mrs. Fred Collier, after having spent three pleasant weeks visiting friends in Sikeston.

Mrs. L. C. Erdmann and child, en left Wednesday morning for Benton, Ill., for a few days visit, after which they plan to visit relatives in St. Louis.

Miss Martha Martin has returned from St. Louis, where she went to purchase her fall stock. Miss Martin came back by boat as far as Cape Girardeau and reports a very pleasant trip.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. Phones: Day 66, Night 294. /tf.

The Corn Bud Worm has made its appearance in several communities in the county. This worm is very much like the regular army worm except its life history is a little different. The army worm travels all the time except when it stops to eat, while the bud worm stays and lives on the corn stalk. Mr. Walt Slaughter, west of Kennett, has lost about two acres of late corn by the work of this worm. Mr. Bilderback, north of Kennett, is also having some loss. Mr. Bilderback is attempting to stop the work of this pest by spraying with arsenate of lead. Results will be published later.—Malden Merit.

We will cool your melons for you at Walpole's Market.

Misses Laura and Ruth Kincy of Dexter visited their sister, Mrs. O. E. Latham Tuesday.

George A. Stone and daughter, Miss Cozette, went Wednesday morning to Cairo to see Dr. Dunn.

John Wheeler returned Tuesday morning from St. Louis, having gone up there to consult a specialist.

Mrs. J. A. Andres, Miss Lucy Andres and Master Albert Andres left Wednesday morning for a two weeks visit in Jonesboro and Otwell, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Reese left Tuesday morning for a two weeks vacation. They plan to visit in Cairo and in Dawson Springs, Salem and Princeton, Ky.

Brisket Beef 10c lb.
Pork shanks 10c lb.
Pig Liver 10c lb.
Cured ham shanks 20c lb.
Nice breakfast meat 35c lb.
Walpole's Market.

Mrs. Levi Cook and son "Cookie" went to Poplar Bluff Tuesday morning to meet little Miss Sara Margaret Randol of Galveston, who will visit her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Randol and Mrs. Cook for several weeks.

In seeding his wheat last fall, Alex Stephenson of Lewis County accidentally laid out a good demonstration of the value of fertilizer. He forgot to put the fertilizer attachment of his drill in gear while crossing the field. The strip where no fertilizer was applied could be distinctly noted at all times during the growth of the wheat. One could see right up to the last hole on the seeder where fertilizer has been applied. This strip across the field would make about three bushels to the acre, while the rest of the field made not less than twelve to fifteen bushels.

Reverse, Turn Backward.

"There will be none of the present foreign policy if we succeed," said Senator Harding in reply to questions concerning his own views of the Russo-Polish situation and other foreign problems, adding, "There will be a complete reversal."

One reversal is sorely needed; that is a reversal of the holdup of the Versailles treaty, but it is not to the Senate's course, but to everything that President Wilson has done that Senator Harding was speaking.

Specifically, we know that the Senator would reverse all that was done in the peace conference at Versailles. He would abandon all our war aims and all our pledges and obligations to our war associates and all the agreements we entered into with them in regard to peace, the freeing of oppressed nations and the penalizing and restrain of Germany. He would abandon our associates, make a separate peace with Germany in our own interest, regardless of Belgium or France or Poland or Czechoslovakia or Greece or Rumania or any other small nation dependent for life upon the good will and support of the nations which broke down the imperialism of Central Europe. It is not a question of justice to Germany or modifying the peace terms, but of justice and good faith to all the nations which co-operated with us and looked to us for justice and liberty. We would abandon aid for European populations and European industrial life. We would stand aside, nursing ourselves and seeking the spoils of the dead and dying.

Apply the "reversal" policy to the Polish-Russian situation. We would refuse to stand for Poland's independence or ethnic integrity. We would refuse to stand for the independence or integrity of any nation. We would refuse to stand for the Russian peoples right of self-determination and self-control. We would recognize the Bolshevik Government, of course, regardless of its bad faith and worldwide revolutionary propaganda. We would let it enter upon its policy of ravage and revolution the world over.

Truly an enlightened policy! America blind to everything but our own dollars, shut in what Mr. J. Pierpont Noyes, who has just returned from a task of 14 months on the Rhineland Commission, calls a "fool's paradise," while "hell is brewing in Europe."

What does Mr. Root, who, having seen the conditions in Europe, says we have withheld our hand too long, think of it? What does Mr. Taft, who is the advocate of the League of Nations, think of it. What does Mr. Hoover, who earnestly urged our co-operation in rehabilitating Europe, think of it? What do Mr. Wickersham, Judge Hughes and the best of Republican leaders, who have advocated an enlightened foreign policy, think of it? What do the great body of intelligent Republicans, who want America to take her true place in the world and live up to the highest standard of enlightened leadership in free civilization, think of it?

Reverse, turn backward, back to the good old times of narrow selfishness and grab, when the strong took care of themselves and the devil took care of the weak. That seems to be the Harding idea of American policy.—Post-Dispatch.

See our line of men's and boys pants.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Aulton Cravens and Miss Reba visited Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. Craven at Himmel, Mo.

The Melon Louse

The melon growers of Southeast Missouri have had more trouble this summer than usual with the small green melon louse especially on cantaloupes. The louse is troublesome every year all over the State on cucumbers, squashes and melons. It is very similar to other sap-sucking plant lice. It works mostly on the lower side of the leaves causing them to curl and, if not controlled, to wither up and die.

To control the pest a spray containing nicotine is recommended by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture as being most effective. Commercial nicotine sulphate in water is recommended where the grower can get a supply without delay. Use a spoonful to a gallon or a pint to about 65 gallons of hard water or a weak soap suds. For best results use a spray pump and an angled nozzle so as to coat the lower surface of the leaves. However, it gives fair results where only a few hills are to be treated if it is simply sprinkled over the infested vines or applied with a wisp of grass.

As a substitute, strong soap suds, a five per cent emulsion of coal oil or tobacco tea, made by soaking one pound of waste tobacco for a few hours in a gallon of water, may be used but they are less effective than nicotine sulphate. Just as soon as the lice begin to attack the patch or hill, the spray should be applied as they increase rapidly and quickly damage the crop.

The Interest of Town and Country Are Merged.

The resources of the country have built up the trade of the town and the public improvements resulting from this wealth have largely been applied to the betterment of the town itself. This being true, many farmers have come to feel that the townsman is selfish, that he seeks the major benefit from a transaction by fixing the price both on what the farmer has to sell and on what he has to buy.

It has been well said that the solution is to make the country town a real part of country life and develop one program for the upbuilding of both town and country. The life of the town cannot be separated from the life of the country. The interests of town and country merge and cross. If the farmers are thrifty, the towns are thrifty. If the farmers are unthrifty, the towns are likely to be dead. The prosperity of the farms is the soul of the business life of the town. The business interests, the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, and all the rest must become alert to the necessity for creating fair and adequate relations with the farmers in their own trade territory, in the interests of their own greatest ultimate gain.—The Progressive Farmer.

County Can Aid Fairs \$300.00.

Jefferson City, Mo., August 16.—The Missouri State Board of Agriculture today issued a bulletin calling attention to House Bill 931 enacted by the last Legislature whereby the County Court of each county may now give "County Aid" to the amount of \$300.00. The new Statute on Page 114 of the Session Acts of 1919 grants this increased power and authority to county courts, making it legal to pay \$300.00 to any "regularly organized county agricultural and mechanical society, county fair, county corn growers association, county poultry association, or any other organization or incorporated society having for its object the holding of county fairs or the advancement of agriculture or its allied industries."

This new Statute increases the authority of county courts from \$100.00 to \$300.00. A county of 70,000 population may grant "County Aid" of \$1,000. While no court ruling has ever been made thereon, it is understood that any county court may pay \$300 each to more than one agricultural organization in a year.

Lumber For Sale.

Lumber for sale for farm or building purposes. Oak fencing and 1x4 for sheeting or gates, etc. Also 10,000 ft. or more 2-inch wide oak. Can be sawed any width. All dry lumber on tick. Also gum and other soft woods except cypress. Write or telephone your needs to L. D. Baker, Sikeston, Missouri.

Date Pudding

A pleasing dessert for hot weather is date pudding. Two cups water, one cup of brown sugar, three table-spoonsful of cornstarch. Boil sugar and water ten minutes. Add cornstarch, dissolved in a little water, and cook until clear. Add one cup sliced dates. Pour into a mould and cool. Serve very cold with whipped cream and garnish with chopped nuts or cherries.

Big Car of Red Shingles!

We have received a big car load shipment of Red Cedar Shingles and are selling them at a price that is right. Write us about your shingles or building material needs.

Metz Lumber Company

Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Protection For Fruit Tree Buyers.

Every farmer who buys fruit trees—and that certainly ought to mean every farmer—is to be congratulated on the fact that steps have at last been taken which should largely eliminate the fraudulent fruit-tree agents who have heretofore swindled so many people.

For years and years the best nurserymen in America have realized that they were suffering because untrustworthy and irresponsible nurserymen permitted or encouraged fraud on the buying public. Consequently, these reputable and honorable nurserymen have at last gotten together and have organized an association which will at once protect both of them and the public. This association is known as "The American Association of Nurserymen." It has adopted a trademark consisting of a neat design with the words "Trustworthy Trees and Plants."

The members of this Association are determined to admit no nurserymen as a member unless he has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. Every farmer who has to buy fruit trees hereafter will do well to make sure that the nurseryman from whom he orders is a member of this "American Association of Nurserymen" and proves this by use of the official trade mark.—The Progressive Farmer.

What Women Are Doing

Miss Jessie McBride, formerly of Moberly, but for the past several years secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Seattle, Wash., has been selected for similar work in India. Miss McBride, who has been visiting in Moberly, will sail from New York in October for Calcutta, where she will make her headquarters.

For years followers of the theatre have asked the question "Who will succeed the 'Divine Sarah'?" the greatest tragedienne of the stage. But now Mme. Bernhardt has chosen her own successor in the person of the beautiful Russian dancer and actress, Mlle. Rubenstein, the idol of Paris.

A very new and "exclusive" shop known as the "Society Wardrobe Exchange," has been recently established in St. Louis by Miss Erma Biebinger. By purchasing scarcely worn gowns from Society dames and reselling them at a reasonable price to working girls who appreciate good quality in cloths, Miss Biebinger has rendered a service to her fellow-women and at the same time built up a profitable business for herself.

The Brooklyn law school recently presented Mrs. Helen Simpson Johnson a heavy Tiffany plate of inlaid silver, bronze and copper on the occasion of her graduation. Mrs. Simpson, who is the mother of two children, one three years and the other six months of age, led her class with the highest honors, her average for the three years being 96.6.

Beef for harvest 20c lb. cut up in squares, potatoes cooked mealy with jacket on. (Pass the gravy please.)—Walpoles Meat Market.

Miss Ruth Crenshaw of Bertrand has accepted a position in the Dry Goods department at the Farmers Dry Goods & Clothing Co., and begun her duties Tuesday morning.

Bread and cake tend to become dry, so keep them in a covered box or dish. Cool bread in a clean, open place when it comes from the oven; wrapping hot bread in a cloth tends to injure the flavor. Fresh bread is so moist that it makes a good growing place for mold. Therefore, scald the bread box at least once a week and do not shut it up air-tight, especially in hot weather or when it is filled with fresh bread.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bailey of St. Louis were here this week for a brief visit with Mrs. Hattie Conrad.

Mrs. Florence Grant went Wednesday morning to Newport, Ark., for a visit with her parents before beginning her school at Crowder.

A professional house cleaner once told me how to wash windows easily and rapidly, says a woman in Good Housekeeping. Use a piece of chamois skin about 15 to 18 inches square. Use warm water, wring out the chamois lightly and wash over the window. Then wring the chamois out of water until as dry as possible, and rub over the window. This will take off all the moisture, and there will be no lint left. The window will shine, and, once tried, you will never wash your windows by the old way.

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For the Protection of American Homes. You
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Boilers, engines, or any part of a 30,000 capacity saw mill. Going out of business.

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Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills

Increase the Yield

The price of wheat this year is guaranteed by the government and it is one of the most profitable crops produced on your farm. Get extra bushels from every acre. These extra bushels are in great demand by our country and they are clear profit to you.

Farmers' Favorite Drills for Team or Tractor

Power Lift and Adjustable Hitch for use with any tractor can be furnished. Power lift enables operator to raise or lower disc while in motion without leaving seat of tractor by slightly pulling small rope. This Tractor Drill is a great time and labor saver to the farmer.

Make every seed count! Put the seed into the ground at the bottom of the drill furrow at just the right distance apart; cover it with soil at just the right depth. Let it germinate, grow and ripen uniformly and you are bound to get bigger yields.

Send for the Farmers' Favorite Catalog and note the special features of this Grain Drill. Strongest angle steel frame; axle of cold rolled steel shafting; drag-bars of high-carbon steel; double run force feeds, steel ribbon grain tubes. Made in a large variety of styles and sizes.

Farmers Supply Company

New Building